The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,042 New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1887.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
L BENGAL.....	4500	800	W. B. Andrews....	12th July.
M ROHILLA.....	3:00	700	R. F. Briscoe	19th "
*L KAISAR-I-HIND	3373	700	E. G. Stead.....	26th "
—SIAM.....	3 41	500	W. D. Worcester ..	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M CATHAY.....	2263	503	E. Andrews.....	16th "
*L CARTHAGE ...	5013	1000	G. R. Hector	23rd "
—ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London *viâ* Malta; and those marked M *viâ* Marseilles. By the other, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
PEKIN.....	3900	600	A. Symons.....	8th July
PESHAWUR..	3900	600	L. H. Moule	22nd "
BRINDISI ...	3542	550	A. W. Adamson...	5th August

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, June 7, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 530, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE.....	5,000	800 .....10th July.	1st Sept.
MANILLA	5,000	800 ....1st Aug.	20 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800 ....20th Aug.	10th Oct.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	4,000.....	9th July.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 6, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS

BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
BERENICE .....C. Sbutega	3500	550		7th July.
ORION.....G. Mattiazzi ..	3500	450		7th August.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI.....	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include *Wine or Beer* supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 13th, ... BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H. P.	To sail. 1887.
ELEKTRA .....P. Mersa	4200	600	14th July.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 14, 1887.

NOTICE.

THE s.s. "METHLEY HALL" will sail for LIVERPOOL direct, on or about the 23rd July. She has good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

NEGRETTE AND ZAMBRA'S SPECTACLES, EYEGLASSES AND OPERAGLASSES.

IF you want to protect your eyes buy NEGRETTE and ZAMBRA'S Spectacles and Eyeglasses from

D. R. PUNDOLE,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND COMMISSION AGENT,
Church Gate Street.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY CO., Ld.

OPENING OF THE GUNTAKUL NANDIAL SECTION OF THE BELLARY KISTNA STATE RAILWAY.

THE Guntakul Nandial Section of the Bellary Kistna State Railway, a distance of 90 miles, will be worked by the Southern Mahratta Railway and will be opened for Goods and Passenger Traffic on 11th July 1887.

The Up Mixed Train will leave Nandial at 8-20 a.m., arriving at Guntakul Junction at 3-50 p. m., and the Down Mixed Train will leave Guntakul Junction at 5-40 a. m., arriving at Nandial at 3-40 p. m.

For further particulars see notices at the Company's Stations or apply to the Traffic Manager, Dharwar.

G. M. STEWART,
Agent.

Dharwar, 27 June 1887.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Branch Establishment East street, Poona.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on FRIDAY, July 8th, 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 11th July, (on arrival of Outward English Mail) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "ETHIOPIA," 2,032 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 13th July, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on MONDAY, the 11th July, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HEWZADA," 1,978 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 6, 1887. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST DISINFECTANT IS SOLUBLE CRESOL.

(CALVERT'S.)

THIS Fluid is a concentrated product of uniform strength, it mixes readily with water in any proportion, and when diluted will be found effective in destroying the lower forms of insect and vegetable life and in preventing or arresting putrefactive change.

USES.

As a Purifier of the Atmosphere,
As a Deodorizer Antiseptic and Disinfectant,
As a Destroyer of Mange or Vermin in Dogs,
As an Insecticide to clear Ants and other Insects from Rooms
As an Effective Preservative Agent against Mites in Hides and Skins.

Bottles ½ Pt. 6 as., Pt., 12 as., Qt. Rs. 1-2.
1 gal. tins Rs. 4-4, 5 gal. drums Rs. 20.
Special Quotations to large Buyers.

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MAGIC LANTERNS.

OUR large and varied experience and connection with manufacturers in this as into other branches enables us to offer special advantages to our Constituents.

	Cash Prices Rs. A.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	18 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front, solar argand lamp, in neat black box	26 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	34 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination, achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	66 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes ...	120 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3 in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides	60 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in compound condensers, in box with each dissolver	120 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxy-calcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	200 0
APHENGESCOPES, double, with mahogany body and brass-mounted lens, with rack and pinion action for exhibiting opaque objects, cartes de visite, &c., in conjunction with a pair of Magic Lanterns	28 0
APHENGESCOPES, single, in Japanned tin, with brass-mounted lens, with sliding action,	11 8
COMPLETE SPARE OXY-CALCIUM apparatus, consisting of lamp retort purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing, one dozen lime cylinders	73 0

SLIDES, COMIC.	DIORAMIC VIEWS.
NATURAL HISTORY.	ASTRONOMICAL.
ROYAL FAMILY.	PANORAMAS.
MOVING WATERS.	CHROMATROPES.
NURSERY TALES.	THE SEASONS.
LEVER ACTION.	MOTTOES.

Catalogues of all kinds of Optical, Mathematical, Philosophical, Meteorological, and Surveying Instruments may be had on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
IMPORTERS OF SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS, CHEMISTS TO THE GOVERNOR,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SAMUEL FITZE & Co.,

East India Merchants and Commission Agents,
70 and 71, Bishopsgate Street, Within
London, E.C.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

A DIVIDEND has been declared for the six months ending 31st March, 1887, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Holders of "Bearer" Shares will receive payment on presentation of the Coupons at the Office here.

By order of the Directors,
A. F. SIMPSON,
Manager.

Bombay, 4th July 1887.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

THIS important branch of the Company's Business receives great attention from the Management. The stock for selection is larger than that of any other House in India, and taking into consideration the quality of the Apparatus, Chemicals, &c., the Rates will be found very low. Special care is taken in the selection of Chemicals, those only of absolute purity being supplied.

CAMERAS.

	For Plates. 6½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10	15 by 12.
Treacher's Square Long Focus Camera, Latest Pattern.	Rs. 175.	Rs. 225.	Rs. 260.	Rs. 320.	—
" Square Bellows Body Camera ...	—	—	Rs. 154.	Rs. 210.	s. 260.
" Portable Landscape Cameras ...	Rs. 115.	Rs. 140.	Rs. 200.	—	—
" Improved Universal " ...	—	—	Rs. 150.	Rs. 170.	—

Complete Dry Plate Kit for out-door use.

Complete dry plate kit, 4½ by 3½.....Rs. 160 | Complete dry plate kit, 8½ by 6½.....Rs. 265
Do. do. 6½ by 4½..... " 200 | Do. do. 10 by 8 ..... " 375

AMATEUR'S COMPLETE PHOTOGRAPHIC KIT.

The A. B. C. set—comprising Camera with double dark slide Lens, Stand, Dry Plates, Lamps, Trays, Chemicals, &c. Packed in cardboard box.
For Plates 4½ by 3½.....Rs. 50. Printing set for same Rs. 25.

The Oxford set—complete with Camera, two double dark slides Lens, Dry Plates, Lamps, Trays, Chemicals, &c.
For Plates 6½ by 4½.....Rs. 110 Printing set for same Rs. 34.

DRY PLATES.

The Company, having made special arrangements with the Manufacturers, are now enabled to quote at the following considerably Reduced Rates :—

Size....	4½ by 3½	6½ by 4½	8½ by 6½	10 by 8	12 by 10
Thomas's Pall Mall Extra Rapid.....Price per doz. Rs.	1-4	2-8	4-12	7-4	12-8
Marion's Britannia Extra Rapid.....Price per doz. Rs.	1-5	2-12	5-0	9-0	13-0
Wratten and Wainwright's Instantaneous.....Price per doz. Rs.	1-10	3-12	7-0	10-8	17-0

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

OPERATIVE AND MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD.

SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

POONA ESTABLISHMENTS

EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUIREMENT, the Freshest Provisions, the Choicest Wines at

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

In Camp and City.

SMOKERS who are in search of a really GOOD TOBACCO at a MODERATE COST will be glad to have their ATTENTION drawn to the following CHOICE BRANDS :—

	1lb. tin.	½lb. tin.	¼lb. tin.
* GOLDEN BLOCK MIXTURE, Manufactured Daily ...	Rs. 3 4	1 12	...
GOLDEN SHAG, Mild and Delicate, with Full Flavor...	" ...	1 12	...
GOLDEN LEAF BIRD'S EYE, Fresh and Fragrant...	" ...	...	0 14
LATAKIA, Genuine Syrian	" ...	1 12	...

* "Appropriately called the 'Prince of Smoking Mixtures,'—it is the Best I have ever smoked in or out of India."

WARRANTED FRESH AND PURE.

J. NEUBERG,

5 MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

UMBRELLAS!

FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES,

NATURAL STICKS.

THORPE & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpacas, Laventine Silks, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELD SILKS.

GENT.'S UMBRELLAS.

	Rs. a.
Best Black Alpaca	... 6 8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	... 7 8
Brown Laventine Silk, very durable	... 10 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk—The New "Flexus" Frame	... 10 8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14 8
The Automation, Self-Opening, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	... 14 8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfield	... 14 8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	... 8 8
Brown Twilled Silk	... 10 8
Brest Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	... 12 8
Cotton Umbrellas, lined various colours	... 4 8

WALKING STICKS, A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED, FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE

and best value for the money.

Rs. 30. AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

CHALLENGE!

OUR SPRING CROP NEW SEASON TEAS

FROM COL. HAWES' GARDEN

CANNOT BE SURPASSED

BY ANY OTHER TEAS IN INDIA.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

REDUCED PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1; Congon, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS, AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

IMPORTANT:

Teas not approved after a fair trial may be exchanged or returned.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' TEAS

22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"SUPERIOR"— WATERPROOF SEASON '87

RELIABLE SEAMS AND PROOFING— CLOTHING.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of patent Vulcanized Single and Double Texture Cashmere, Tweed, and other Reliable Garments, including

HOAR & CO.'S PERFECT VENTILATING CAPE COAT

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 48.

LADIES' WATERPROOF WRAPPERS, Stylish, Light and Durable ..... } from Rs. 24 0
Thoroughly covering the Dress, Pretty Neutral Tints in the new Electric Cloth.

SPECIAL CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., { OUTFITTERS, RAMPART ROAD, } BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,

COMMERCIAL, TECHNICAL, and GENERAL, UNDERTAKEN in the COMPANY'S LABORATORY.

Terms on Application.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

COCA WINE.

A stimulating and strengthening Tonic, prepared from the leaves of the Erythroxylon Coca, a plant much valued for its marvellous medicinal properties. It is a remedy for and a preventive against the effects of extraordinary Exertion and Fatigue, and appeases Hunger and Thirst.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2-8.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera and complaints of a like nature, whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence, in Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions in English, Guzeratee and Urdu on each phial.

Per Phial As. 12; per dozen Rs. 10.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP'S PECTORAL COUGH SYRUP.

A MOST invaluable Cough Medicine, which has now been proved by an experience of many years, and continues to receive the increasing approbation of the public.

It stills the most troublesome and irritable coughs, cuts and brings up the phlegm easily, removes huskiness and soreness of the throat, tightness and oppression of the chest and difficulty of breathing, and induces calm and refreshing repose. Indeed, so speedy is the relief it affords, so delightfully soothing and healing its effects, even in the worst cases, that those who have once used it, use and recommend it in preference to every other medicine.

Per bottle, Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.

ALL those who appreciate LILY-WHITE TEETH, PURITY OF THE MOUTH, and a BREATH OF FLOWERS, regard this as THE GEM of all Toilet Requisites.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR is a fragrant mixture of distilled Essences and Gums; and forms with water a delicious Mouth Lotion, which is at the same time a perfect antiseptic and disinfectant. A few drops on the wet tooth brush forms a most perfect dentifrice, securing health in the Teeth and Gums, and that exquisite comfort which attends purity of the mouth.

Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

COURT TOILET SOAPS,

OF REMARKABLY FINE QUALITY AND LUXURIOUS PERFUME.

THESE SOAPS are the finest that have ever been imported. We strongly recommend them for the Nursery. Babies washed with any of the tablets are perfumed for the day.

	Re. a.
JOCKEY CLUB .....per box	1 8
OPOPONAX	1 4
HELIOTROPE	1 0
WOOD VIOLET	1 8
ROSE	1 8
VIOLET	1 0
VASELINE	1 4
MILK OF ALMONDS.....	1 4
VIOLET BOUQUET	1 8
THE GRACES	1 0
LETTUCE AND GLYCERINE	1 0
SPRING DEW	1 4
SUBLIME TRIUMPH.....	1 0

Each Box contains three Tablets.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

PARSEEISM AND ITS PLACE IN HISTORY

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(in pamphlet form)

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SWIFT & FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "METHLEY HALL," ARRIVED 7TH JULY 1887.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the PRINCE'S DOCK. Chaff or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned declines to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 20 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in Boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 7.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay will be held at the Bank on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 3 p.m., for the following objects :—

1st. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2nd. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. R. Baumbach and Mr. Varjeevundass Madowdass, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 7, 1887.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, free of Income Tax, will be payable on application, on and after the 25th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1887.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 7, 1887.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the BANK will be CLOSED from Monday the 11th to Monday the 25th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bombay, July 7, 1887.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of CHARLES LOUIS PIERRE, an adjudged Insolvent.

WHEREAS the Petition of WILLIAM JOSEPH FARROW, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvent, verified by the declaration of the said WILLIAM JOSEPH FARROW, declared on oath and filed in this Honorable Court on the second day of July instant, was filed in this Honorable Court on the said second day of July, and whereas the said CHARLES LOUIS PIERRE has been this day duly adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the Provisions of Section Right of Act Eleven and Twelve, Victoria, Chapter Twenty-one. It is ordered that all the real and personal estate and effects of the said Insolvent be vested in the Official Assignee of this Honorable Court and that the said Insolvent do within thirty days from the date hereof file a schedule in this Honorable Court in the form in Schedule C to the said Act annexed.—Dated this 4th day of July 1887.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Clerk of the Court.

Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, this 6th day of July 1887.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the farm to RETAIL OPIUM on the minimum guaranteed vend system in the Ahmedabad District, including the City and Cantonment of Ahmedabad and the Cantonment of Deesa for a period of three years, commencing from 1st August 1887.

2. Each Tenderer should state in lbs. the minimum quantity of Opium he would guarantee to retail during each of the three years mentioned above or during each month.

3. Each Tender should be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000.

4. Tenders will be received by the Collector at his Office up to 12 o'clock (Madras time) on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of July 1887.

5. The conditions of the License can be learnt on application at the Collector's or the Deputy Collector and City Magistrate's Office.

6. The License to retail Opium does not include the privilege of retailing Chandu, Madat, or other preparations of Poppy-juice other than Opium which will be disposed of separately.

7. No Tender will be considered as accepted until its acceptance is sanctioned by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium, and Abkari.

8. The Collector is not bound to accept the highest or any Tender.

9. No fee will be charged for the License which will be granted to the successful Tenderer, but he must within seven days from the date of the acceptance of his Tender and before a License is granted to him pass an agreement embodying the conditions of the License referred to in para. 5. In the event of the accepted Tenderer not passing the said agreement his Deposit will be forfeited and the farm put up to auction again at his risk.

10. One of the principal conditions of the License is that Opium shall not be retailed at a rate lower than Rs. 1-4 in advance of the Government issue rate for the time being in force.

G. B. REID,
Collector.

Ahmedabad, Collector's Office, 6th July, 1887.

NOTICE.

AS the SUB-COMMITTEE of the PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, appointed by the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 15—574-615, dated 8th March 1887, will COMMENCE its SITTINGS in Bombay, at the Secretariat, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 18th July 1887. Persons who may desire to offer evidence before the Committee, should at once communicate their names and addresses to the President of the Sub-Committee, to the care of the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a brief note of the points on which they wish to tender evidence. The special attention of persons desirous of giving evidence is invited to the annexed extract from the orders of the Government of India, defining the duties of the Sub-Committee, and restricting the scope of the enquiry to the practical issues therein set forth, which it is desired to elucidate.

F. C. DAUKES,
Secretary to the Public Service Commission.

6th July 1887.

Extract from the Resolution of the Government of India in the Home Department, No. 15—574-615, dated 8th March 1887.

1. It will be the duty of the Sub-Committee to obtain and digest evidence on definite questions of fact to be placed before the Public Service Commission when it reassembles and to report on the subjects of the Sub-Committee's enquiry are, first, the present regulations of the various Departments as the admission to the various grades and ranks in each; the conditions of service in each department. And the capacity for rendering efficient service therein, of the various classes who put forward claims to such employment. * * * It will be convenient that the Sub-Committee should closely restrict the scope of its enquiry to the practical issues which it is desired to elucidate.

Accounts.	Pilot Service.	
Customs.	Post Office.	
Education.	Police.	
Forests.	Public Works.	
Salt.	Registration.	
Mint.	Salt.	
Opium.	Surveys.	
Telegraphs.		

Note.—The enquiry will proceed in respect of the several departments in the order in which they are mentioned in the margin of the above extract.

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HIGH-CLASSED PURE NILGIRI TEAS.

	Rs. a.
Flowery or Orange Pekoe ..... per lb.	1 0
Mixed Teas ..... "	0 12
Pekoe Souchong ..... "	0 10
Gunpowder ..... "	0 10
Souchong	

In 1, 2, and 5 lb. lead packets and in 8 lb. chests. Apply to the MANAGER, "Glen Morgan" Estate, Ootacamund.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 30 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Farcing under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

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GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

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East Street	43, Esplanade Road.

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TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1881, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

NOTICES.

CALCUTTA RACES, 1887-88.

FIRST ENTRANCES for ARAB C.B. and PONY RACES CLOSE 15th July. See Prospectus, for Copies of which apply to

HON. SECRETARY, C. T. Races,
5, Clive Street, Calcutta.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS (to be accompanied by sketches) will be received by the undersigned up to noon of the 15th July 1887 for the supply of a new 12 H. P. Multitubular Boiler and 10 H. P. High Class Horizontal Engine of 10" Steam Cylinder and 20" Stroke, fitted with patent automatic expansion gear and feed-pump and steam-connecting pipes between Boiler and Engine. The Boiler and Engine should be of the most improved pattern and design and should be supplied so as to be ready for work in the New Government Central Press Building before the 15th October 1887.

2. Each Tender must be marked outside "Tender for the supply of a new Boiler and Engine for the New Government Central Press Building," and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 200 (two hundred), which will be forfeited in the event of delay or evasion on the part of the Tenderer in supplying the Boiler and Engine if his Tender is accepted.

3. The Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

FRAMROZE RASTAMJI,
Acting Superintendent, Government Central Press,
Bombay.

Old Secretariat, Bombay, 29th June 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that Tenders for the RETAIL SALE of OPIUM in the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the Office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to sell by retail during the term of the license and the amount of fee which they offer for the license.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 which will be returned if the Tender be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW,
For Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 29th June, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that separate Tenders for the MANUFACTURE and RETAIL SALE of CHANDU, and MADAT, respectively, and the Town and Island of Bombay, for three years, from the 1st August, 1887, to 31st July, 1890, will be received up to 12 NOON (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 14th July next, at the office of the undersigned.

2. Tenderers must specify in their respective Tenders the minimum number of pounds of duty paid opium (each pound to consist of 40 tolas of 180 grains each) which they undertake to use during the terms of the licenses and the amount of fees which they offer for the licenses.

3. Each Tender for Chandu must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 700 and that for Madat by a deposit of Rs. 100. The deposits will be returned, if the Tenders be not accepted.

4. Any information required regarding conditions of sale, &c., may be had on application to the Assistant Collector in charge of the Opium Department.

5. The acceptance of any Tender will be subject to confirmation by the Commissioner of Customs, Salt, Opium and Abkari.

W. W. DREW
For Collector of Customs and Opium.

Bombay, Custom House, 25th June, 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen H. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Collideries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,

F. FISCHER & Co.,
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SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

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MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, a Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

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THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

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The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY !!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUMES)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

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PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS..... per doz. Rs. 4-8
PINTS..... " 2-12 "

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

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BY
J. N. GHOSE.

The Preface is proposed to be written by an Oriental *Savant*.

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Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE

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The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

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NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION,
Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£500,000,

LONDON BANKERS:
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DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
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A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
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FOR SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Duc de Montebello Champagne, Quarts...Rs. 38 per dozen
Nicolson Edinburgh Ale, in Hogshead .. " 52 per Hhd.

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Extra dry Pale Styrian Champagne—
Quarts..Rs. 30 per dozen.
Pints .. " 32 per case of 2 dozens.

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Quarts...Rs. 30 per dozen.
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BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for and take no other than "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in bottles.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE
THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anæmia, to quell and vanquish the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, procure at once that matchless and fellow remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

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CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists Medical Hall, Simla, January 6, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian house. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances and specimens of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equa to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. A trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

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WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,
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Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by

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GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

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MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.
From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, per doz. quarts.

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From Rs. 18 to 28, per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2, extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 " " Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cardiz.
From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27, per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

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GROUND SHEETS AND CARRIAGE APRONS.

WE have now received our new Goods as above for the Monsoon, they are specially made to withstand the effects of the climate, and thoroughly Waterproof.

Black Cavalry Regulation Cloak, new approved W. O. Pattern.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"	58"
Rs. 36	38	40	42	44	46

Dark Blue Twill, Double Texture, Chesterfield Shape, very stylish.

48"	50"	52"	54"	56"
Rs. 28	30	32	34	36

Brown Black do. do. do. do. same as above.

Drab lined Grey Reversible Coats, very light.

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Drab Twill on Shepherds Plaid Ground Sheets, 72" by 60" Rs. 13-0.
Do. do. do. Gig Apron, Strap and Nickel Ring, Rs. 10-8.
Double Texture Drab Twill W. P. Sheeting, 60" Wide, Rs. 6-8 per yard.
Also shortly expected Black Gig Aprons, Lined Scotch Tartans.

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DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in a much shorter space—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existences a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and powers of digestion, rendering it peculiarly for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting juvenility, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and surenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children, this tonic can not take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints. Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are constantly recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary irritation, disturbance, they are invaluable, as the correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

DR. DE ROOS'
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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Third Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived yesterday :—Methley Hall (s), from Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Merton Hall (s), for Port Said and Liverpool; Bedouin (s), Dunkirk; and Chindwara (s), Coast and Calcutta.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE, PRINCE'S DOCK.—An entertainment will be given at the Seamen's Institute to-morrow evening, at half-past eight.

THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Inchorhona and Methley Hall entered, and the s. s. Germania, Clan Murray and Merton Hall left the dock yesterday.

NOTICE TO JURORS.—Common Jurors are required to attend at the High Court at 10 o'clock this day, and the Special Jurors to-morrow, Saturday, at 10 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICE.—The next China and Australian mails, per s.s. Pekin, will be closed at the General Post Office, Bombay, to-morrow, at 9 a.m.

BOAT CAPSIZED.—A jolly boat, belonging to Ahmed Mahomed, a tindal, capsized on Wednesday morning whilst under sail off Stone Bunder. The boat was secured, and the crew were picked up by a passing tony.—A muchwa belonging to Allanah Visoo, whilst under sail on Wednesday about noon, also capsized near the Stone Bunder. The crew and the muchwa were picked up by another boat belonging to the same owner, and brought safely ashore.

MR. SHAPURJEE ASPANIARJEE KAPADIA, of Grant Medical College, Bombay, and St Thomas' Hospital, London, Senior Chemical Assistant at Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital, London, has passed the several examinations for the triple qualifications in Medicine and Surgery, in accordance with the latest regulations here. Dr. Kapadia has been a lecturer of Materia Medica and Pharmacology at the Zenana Medical College of London, and is a lecturer at the University Hall, London.

THE EFFECTS OF THE WEATHER.—A large tree in the Municipal gardens, Falkland Road, fell on Wednesday evening.—A portion of the wall of a house and closet at Kanda Mohla, belonging to Commoo Yacoob, fell in on Wednesday, a boy about 11 years of age being slightly injured by the debris. The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 15.—Much damage has been done at Bandora by the continuous rain. Many domestic animals and fowls were drowned and household property has been greatly injured.

DROWNED.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Khetwady 13th Street, touching the death of Gopal Mahadeo, aged about 30 years, a servant to a milk-seller. At 1 o'clock yesterday morning, he went with his master's buffaloes to a well in that locality, and whilst drawing water from the well for the purpose of washing the buffaloes, overbalanced himself, and falling into the well, was drowned. His dead body was recovered by means of drags. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE WEATHER AT POONA.—Since the last lunar change, we have had continuous rain. While the weather continued fair, the prices of all provisions in the market were rising rapidly, and the poorer classes generally joined in a concert of despair. The rain was much needed, and this timely fall has done much to flush our drains, and will be a means, perhaps, of lowering our market rates. The Moota Moola river up to yesterday had risen 8 feet, and up to the time we went to press had considerably increased.—*Poona Observer.*

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 5th July, 1887, was 339, being 10 less than the preceding week and 73 less than the week ending the 20th June, 1886, and 58 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 286 births were reported in the different districts. There were 6 deaths from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 18·33. There were 70 deaths from remittent fever, being 3 more than the last week and 12 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were 73, 13 and 8 last week, against 65, 26 and 11, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

MISSING LADS.—Araby Hoosainally, the keeper of a wood depot at Bhendy Bazaar, reported to the police on Wednesday that his son, Tar Mahomed Araby, and another lad named Tar Mahomed Gunny, a relative of the complainant's, have been missing since the 5th instant, and that the complainant's son, who is about 14 years of age, had taken with him two or three hundred rupees, which belonged to the boy. These lads are suspected to have gone to Ahmedabad in company with a man named Curregm Moti, who is said to bear a very bad character. The two lads it appears have been heard to express a desire to visit Delhi. A telegram has been despatched to the station master at Ahmedabad regarding the lads by the complainant, and inquiries are being made by the police as to their whereabouts.

DISMISSED FROM GOVERNMENT SERVICE.—Dhondi valad Gorkhu, revenue and police patil of mauze Ankai, taluka Yeola in the Nasik Collectorate, having been convicted under section 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Sandu valad Rama, patil of mauze Bhokri, taluka Savda in the Khandesh Collectorate, having been convicted under section 420 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—Gangaba bin Rudrapa, revenue and police patil of mauze Arlikatti, taluka Belgaum in the Belgaum Collectorate, having been convicted under section 342 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Government again in any capacity.—*Government Gazette.*

ASSAULTING A WIDOW.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Parsee woman named Dinbai, who described herself as a widow and a midwife, charged three Parsees, two brothers named Framjee an, Cowasjee Working-boxwallah and Hormusjee Maistry with having assaulted her. The widow stated that she knew the accused, and one day last week, while passing their house, Framjee came out and commenced teasing her. She remonstrated with them when they assaulted her, beating her on the head and kicking her on the back. The first accused was especially aggressive and abusive. In defence the prisoners denied the charge and called one witness. Mr. Hamilton, however, fined Framjee Working-boxwallah Rs. 2, and discharged the others.

WILFUL TRESPASS.—Henry Knight, a foreman inspector of Public Works at Thana, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with wilfully trespassing in the dwelling house of Mr. J. A. Sinclair at Byculla, on Wednesday night, without any reasonable excuse and annoy her and her father. On Wednesday night, at 9 o'clock, the accused came again and took a seat in the sitting room. He brought two revolvers and placed them on the table, and threatened to kill her, and also threatened to strike her parents. She was in fear of him, and believed her life was in danger. The police were called in and he was taken into custody. The Magistrate ordered the accused to be bound over in his own recognizances in a sum of Rs. 200 to keep the peace for a period of six months.

UNSANITARY STABLING.—Mr. C. Glover, the acting Assistant Health Officer, yesterday summoned four milkmen before Mr. Hamilton on a charge of allowing a nuisance to exist in their stables, which contained milch cattle, and is situated behind to Grant's Buildings. Mr. Glover stated the facts of his case, and in reply to the Magistrate's question as to what he wanted done, said that the Municipality desired that the accused should vacate the stables or have them properly paved and drained, according to the requirements of the Municipal Acts. Mr. Glover explained that in their present state the stables were a very great nuisance. The Magistrate remarked that no doubt cleanliness was a good thing, but he had to look beyond the section on which they wished him to act. The Municipality, it appeared to him, desired him to order the accused to vacate or remove their stables. But the question was where were they to be removed to. If the Municipality wished them to be ousted they should provide proper stables, paved and drained, as provided by the Act, for them as a place to resort to. It was manifestly hard on the accused, as it appeared to him they would be deprived of their means of livelihood if made to go elsewhere. Mr. Glover admitted it would be so if that were the case, but he pointed out that there were other stables for the accused to go to. There were many contractors who kept proper stables for the use of milkmen. The Municipality also had built many, but of course not in Lower Colaba. He would himself be content if the accused would do something to the stables to drain and keep them clean. The Magistrate observed that he supposed the men rented the land, and they therefore could not do so without the landlord's permission. Mr. Glover then stated that of course the main object of the prosecution was to cause the men to remove to paved and drained stables but he would be satisfied if the accused guaranteed to remedy the nuisance; the filth and foul water from the milch-cattle caused the nuisance, which was most unhealthy. If they were willing to keep the place clean for the present he would report the matter to Dr. Weir, the Health Officer. The Magistrate thought fining the accused for having allowed the nuisance would be of very little use, unless the continual penalties enforced, crushed them and forced them either to vacate or pave and drain the stables, which would be very expensive and a hard matter for them. As the Municipality objected to their stables, it was apparent they should provide proper places for the accommodation of milch-cattle. Mr. Hamilton then fined the accused one rupee each, and warned them to keep their stables clean.

THE ANCESTRAL PROPERTY OF KHOJAS.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another was continued before Mr. Justice Jardine at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardin, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Meherali Dowraj said he was a manager of the Sunni Khoja jumat. He did not think that any change in the customs of the Khojas had taken place since the separation of thirty years ago. The Khojas made no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property; and a Khoja had absolute control over his property, ancestral or self-acquired. Witness knew of many instances of Khoja fathers turning their sons out of doors and making no provision for their maintenance.

Heerjee Khimjee was next called and corroborated the foregone evidence with regard to the Khoja custom of making no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property.

Peerbhoy Gangjee was the next witness. He had one son alive whom he had turned out of the house and had made no provision for him.

In cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, witness admitted that he was a poor man and had only enough to maintain himself. He worked for his own living, and he thought his son should work for his.

Rahmoobhoy Khimjee, a clerk to Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy and Alloo Moraj, a merchant living at Mahim, gave corroborative evidence.

In cross-examination by Mr. Jardine, Alloo Moraj said that Kalfan Damjee gave all his property, not to his son, but to his grandson.

Mr. Jardine: Will you swear that Kalfan did not by his will leave all his property to his son?

Witness: Yes, what objection is there to my swearing? I will swear that all the property went to the grandson.

Mr. Jardine: Are you sure? Who told you?

Witness: Yes, I heard so from persons in my jumat.

Mr. Jardine: You cannot name any particular person?

Witness: No.

Mr. Jardine: Now, don't be so credulous another time. They told you wrong.

The Court then adjourned.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN.

MR. HAMILTON yesterday opened an investigation into a charge preferred against Arjoon Ramjee and Vishnu Hurry, two Hindus, of murdering a woman named Baghoo, on or about the 3rd April. Mr. Frere, Acting Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

From the evidence to be adduced, it will appear that in the middle of April last, a woman named Cassee, presented herself at the Dhobi Talao Police Station, and complained that her sister had been missing for some few weeks. She stated at the time that Baghoo had about Rs. 600 worth of jewellery on her, and she feared that something had happened to her. Inspector Saunders instituted inquiries, and found that for some time past the missing woman had often been seen in the company of the accused, and that several of their female friends were adorned with jewels which had been the property of Baghoo. Search was made for these men, and it was found that Arjoon with a mistress had gone to Malwan, near Ratnagiri. He was arrested there, and with him and Yessi, his wife, a large quantity of jewels and wearing apparel were found. Vishnu, the other accused, had been arrested in Bombay before this, and in consequence of what he had divulged to the police, his companion had been traced to Malvan. In addition to giving this information, Vishnu admitted to Inspector Saunders that he had, in conjunction with Arjoon, enticed Baghoo away from her house, and knowing she had a liking for liquor, had provided some for her, and while she was in a state of intoxication, they stripped her of her jewels, and then strangled her with a rope. This cold-blooded deed occurred in a room in a chawl in which she lived in Lohar Chawl. From there they took the dead body, and tied it up in a bundle. Carrying it between them, they threw it into the Nacoda Tank, near St. Xavier's College. The jewels they then divided between them, and Arjoon absconded to Malvan. To prove his statement Vishnu took the police to the tank, which was dragged, but no trace of a body was found. This fact led the police to doubt Vishnu's confession, which he however maintained was true. However, no trace of the body has yet been discovered. Evidence was led by Mr. Frere identifying the jewellery which had been recovered by the police as that which belonged to the missing woman. The woman Yessi was then examined as to the sudden acquisition of wealth by the accused Arjoon, and their subsequent trip to Malwan.

The case was then remanded for further inquiries by the police.

MR. SLATER'S JUBILEE ANTHEM.

THE anthem composed by the talented organist of the Cathedral is now to be had of the chief musical establishments in Calcutta. It appears, both in words and in arrangement rather different from that sung at the Cathedral on the 16th of February. The introduction is pretty and is followed by a well written hymn tune in slow time to words with special reference to the sovereign; the triplets in some of the bars are effective, and the same air is again introduced as the final movement of the anthem to be sung in chorus (Unis). A tenor solo follows the hymn tune, and concludes with a bold modulation from C major to E major in which key the chorus "O Sing Unto the Lord" is written. The chorus changes into the key E flat with good effect, and at its close a few bars of introduction take us into the key of D, in which the passage for the tenors and basses is written. The short tenor solo which follows leads to the concluding chorus "Sing ye praises" which is cheerful and jubilant.. The anthem is throughout a well written one and worthy of the pen of the leading musical authority in Calcutta.

Perhaps a word is necessary as to the change in 'words and arrangement.' Those who were impressed with the music will recollect that the anthem, as printed in the book of the form of service used at the Cathedral on the 16th February was "Let every soul be subject unto the higher powers," the words being taken from Rom: XIII., 1 and Ps. CXVIII., 1, 5. and 19. Readers of the *Musical Times* will remember that the January number contained Dr. Stainer's Jubilee Anthem, and it is strange that Mr. Slater's Anthem should have had the same word and also a similar form of arrangement. In the opening recitatives for tenors and basses by Dr. Stainer, Mr. Slater had a tenor solo with some words, the music of which, in his Anthem now published, comes on pages 4 and 9. The words of the chorus were just the same as that of Dr. Stainer's, written in the same time, and the division of the notes in the first few bars of the local parts, even in the music as it is now printed, is almost alike; the few bars of tenors, solo, which appear now on page 9 came just where Dr. Stainer has his treble solo; the leads taken up by the bases and tenors on the words "Let Israel now say" and one or two other points also seemed very much after Stainer's style, and if the hymn at the end originally was "O King of Kings" * it is another point in which the coincidence is curious. Perhaps the altered form in which Mr. Slater's anthem appears is due to this coincidence, and had Mr. Slater's anthem been printed as it was rendered on the 16th of February, we should, have had a strange musical coincidence to add to the many literary coincidences that have lately been pointed out.—*Englishman.*

* Hymn 575, Church of England Hymn Book (Thring).

BOMBAY CARLTON CLUB.

THE following is the list of Cricket Matches for 1887 :—

July 9, 11 a.m.—Carlton v. Bombay Gymkhana.
" 16, 1-30 p.m.—Carlton v. Rl. Artillery, return.
" 23, 1-30 p.m.—Carlton v. Shamrock C.C., return.
" 30, 11 a.m.—Carlton v. East York Regt.
Aug. 3, 11 a.m.—Carlton v. Young Zoroastrian C.C.
" 6, 11 a.m.—Carlton v. Hindoo C. C.
" 13, 1-30 p.m.—Carlton v. Y. M. C. A. C. C.
" 20, 11 a.m.—Carlton v. Hindoo C. C., return.
" 22, 11 a.m.—Carlton v. Bo. Gymkhana, return.
" 27, 11 a.m.—Carlton v. East York Regt., return.
Sept. 3, 11 a.m.—Carlton v. Hindoo Jolly C. C.
" 10, 11 a.m.—Carlton v. Young Zoroastrian, return
" 17, 1-30 p.m.—Carlton v. G. T. M. O. C. C.
" 24, 11 a.m.—Carlton v. Hindoo Jolly. return.
Oct. 1, 1-30 p.m.—Carlton v. Y. M. C. A. C. C., return
" 8, 11 a.m.—Carlton v. Elphinstone C. C.
" 15, 1-30 p.m.—Carlton v. G. T. M. O. C. C., return.

ALLEGED IMPROPER CONDUCT OF AN OFFICIAL LIQUIDATOR.

HENRY STEAD *vs.* THOMAS LIDBETTER.

At the Hight Court yesterday, an application was made to Mr. Justice Jardine for the removal of Mr. Thomas Lidbetter from his appointment as co-official liquidator of the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company. The application was made at the instance of Mr. Henry Stead, Mr. Lidbetter's partner in business as accountants, auditors, notaries public, &c.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Bland, on behalf of Mr. Stead, moved for a rule *nisi*, calling upon Mr. Lidbetter to show cause why he should not be removed from the appointment of co-official liquidator of the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company. The application was supported by an affidavit of Mr. Stead, who said he was appointed by Mr. Justice Scott sole official liquidator of the Parell Spinning and Weaving Company, and continued actively engaged in the business of the liquidation until 15th May 1886, when he was compelled to leave India on medical certificate. In order to provide for the work of the liquidation being carried on during his absence, his partner, Mr. Lidbetter, was appointed co-official liquidator and acted in that capacity until Mr. Stead's return from China on the 18th March 1887. Since his return he had commenced investigating the proceedings of the co-liquidator during his absence, and he was much dissatisfied with the manner in which compromises had been entered into with some of the shareholders, particularly Burjorjee Sorabjee Lywalla, a wealthy inhabitant of Bombay, who was the owner of a large property, consisting of a house and garden at Surat, which Mr. Stead had seen. Burjorjee's liability amounted to Rs. 2,001-13-7 for calls and interest due to the company. Instead of compelling him to pay his claim in full, Mr. Stead was informed by Jamsetjee Pestonjee Pocha, the Parsee clerk whom he had appointed as his head clerk in the winding up of the company, that, under the advice of the solicitors to the liquidation, Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, the co-official liquidator accepted from Burjorjee, in full satisfaction of his liability, the small sum of Rs. 300. This sum was grossly inadequate, and the acceptance of it showed that the interests of the creditors of the company had not been sufficiently regarded during his absence. Shortly after his appointment, Mr. Stead became aware that the managing clerks of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton were interfering in what he considered an improper manner with the business of the liquidation; and he had found it necessary to address Messrs. Tobin and Roughton on the subject. The company, before it passed into liquidation, held a decree amounting to Rs. 5,025-7-10 against one Purshotum Goverdhun, and Messrs. Tobin and Roughton's lien upon it amounted to Rs. 1,500. Upon the settlement of the lists of debts and claims before Mr. Justice Bayley, Messrs. Tobin and Roughton declined to allow the amount owing to their firm by the company to be inserted in the list on the ground that they were fully secured. So far as Mr. Stead could learn, they had not made efforts to enforce the decree against Purshotum Goverdhun. When Mr. Stead took charge of the liquidation, he was informed that Purshotum was a man of considerable means, and that the directors of the company had so regarded him, or they would not have filed the suit. On the 13th June 1887, it came to Mr. Stead's knowledge that a suit filed by the co-liquidator, against a female shareholder, one Ranee Addasing, was to be dropped as not worth proceeding with, and on the following morning he observed in the newspapers a publication of the suit No. 363 of 1886 was to be heard that day as a short cause before Mr. Justice Farran. Mr. Stead thereupon instructed his solicitor, Mr. Pearse to address a letter to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton warning them not to allow the suit to be dismissed. Mr. Stead attended Court and saw Mr. Russell, barrister, who held a brief for the company, and from him learned that he had been instructed to apply to have the suit dismissed with costs to bring another. He represented that such a step was entirely unnecessary, as the plaint could be amended by adding thereto the name of Chhatrapatsing, who signed for the shares on behalf of the lady. Owing to his representation, Mr. Stead believed, the case was ultimately postponed to the 16th August next. In giving Mr. Russell instructions to have the suit dismissed, Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, in Mr. Stead's opinion, acted without giving the matter proper consideration; and that if he had not interfered as he did, the suit would have been dismissed, and the company would have been put to unnecessary expense of a new suit if filed. In the case of Addasing Ranee, an offer of eight annas in the rupee was made to Mr. Stead's clerk, Mr. Dilde, and the fact was known to the co-liquidator, as appeared from a letter addressed by him to Messrs. Tobin and Roughton. Mr. Stead had every hope of recovering that amount at least if Messrs. Tobin and Roughton were removed from the office of solicitors to the liquidation. He feared the influence of the managing clerks of Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, and he considered that the interests of the liquidation would best be served by a change of solicitors. With the sanction of the Court, Mr. Stead wished to appoint Mr. Pearse his solicitor in these matters, and suggested that his co-liquidator be invited to retire from his office, as the necessity of his appointment was at an end. Since Mr. Stead's return from China, Messrs. Tobin and Roughton had addressed their letters to Mr. Lidbetter, ignoring Mr. Stead in the matter entirely, and had in no case or way referred to him, although they had frequently seen him. He had been nearly thirteen years in India, during which time he had been almost constantly employed in winding up business, and was appointed by Mr. Justice Scott as sole official liquidator of this company in consequence of the experience he had gained as agent and attorney to the official liquidator of the London, Bombay, and Mediterranean Bank, and as official liquidator of the Alliance Bank of Bombay. Since his return from China, his partner, Mr. Lidbetter, in consequence of a partnership dispute, had acted with great hostility towards him; and on several occasions his language and conduct had been so violent as to lead Mr. Stead to believe that his mind was affected. Until the 16th June, Mr. Stead was unable to obtain possession of the key of his safe, containing the papers of this liquidation which he left for safe custody with him on leaving for China. On the 16th June, Mr. Stead obtained possession of the key of the safe from Jamsetjee Pestonjee, the clerk to the liquidation, and gave it to Mr. Pearse, his solicitor, who wrote to Mr. Lidbetter informing him of the fact. On the 22nd, Mr. Lidbetter wrote to Mr. Stead, and on the 23rd, Mr. Pearse and Mr. Stead went to his firm's office to get the orders of his opponent in the sole capacity of liquidator. They found the safe broken open and its contents abstracted; and upon Mr. Stead's solicitor civilly applying to Mr. Lidbetter for the order, the latter was very violent and used language quite unbecoming a gentleman, calling Mr. Stead a "liar and a soor," and telling them he would not give up one of the papers, and would not be hamstrung either by Mr. Stead or Mr. Pearse. When Mr. Pearse asked him to comply with Mr. Stead's reasonable request, Mr. Lidbetter continued to storm and gesticulate so violently that they were compelled to leave the office for fear of a breach of the peace.

His Lordship granted the rule *nisi* as applied for.

BENGAL.

A CALCUTTA WILL CASE.—In the original Jurisdiction Court at Calcutta on Monday, Mr. Orr made an application for the issue of a probate to the will of the late Mr. J. Keith Sim, who met his death about the 25th of May last when the Retriever foundered. The will was dated January, 1883, and the witnesses to it were one Dogumber Moitry, an attorney's clerk since deceased, and Mr. Hamilton Piffard, late an attorney's clerk in Mr. Orr's employed, but now in England; so that neither could be got to give evidence as to the execution of the will. The will had been prepared in Mr. Orr's office, and he was present at the time of its execution, the executors being himself, Mrs. Keith Sim, and Mr. Kydd Myine. An affidavit, speaking to this above facts, had been sent in, as well as an affidavit by Captain Roberts, of the ship Godiva which was being towed, by the Retriever before she went down. His Lordship remarked that there had been a similar application made in the case of Captain Hamer a short time ago which he had been obliged to refuse, because reasonable time had not been allowed to elapse in order to enable any possible survivor to appear, and he had adjourned the matter for a short time to allow of the lapse of the time. Mr. Orr said that he had an affidavit from Captain Roberts, the Commander of the Godiva, to the effect that he left Calcutta on the morning of the 23rd of May, that he got to Kulpee on the evening of the same day, and anchored there that on that evening he went aboard the Retriever and dined with Captain Hamer, and saw Mr. Sim on board. There was also an affidavit from the only known survivor of the Retriever a lascar, who was unable to state whether the deceased was on board or not.

His Lordship again remarked that the question was, whether sufficient time had elapsed since the foundering of the vessel to enable him to grant the probate asked for. He was inclined to postpone the matter for a fortnight.

Mr. Orr then represented that, in the interval, Mrs. Sim intended leaving the jurisdiction of the Court, and, after the lapse of that time, a technical point may be raised in reference to this matter. He asked the Court to make the order asked for, and direct that it should not issue till the lapse of a fortnight. His Lordship said he would consider his judgment.

INTERRUPTED TRIALS.

IT sometimes falls to the lot of the Magistrate in India to be obliged to leave the country before completing a criminal trial which he may have begun. In such cases the Magistrate has been known to leave his "impressions" behind him for the guidance of his successor, and where such impressions are left on the Court's record for inspection and perusal by the prisoner or his counsel, there can hardly be any serious objection to the procedure. But in Oudh they do things differently. In the case of Zamin Ali and Prag Pandy, petitioners, *vs.* the Queen-Empress, it would appear that a departing Magistrate recorded his impressions in the form of a memorandum which was left with his successor unknown to the accused, their counsel, or even to the Appellate Court. The Judicial Commissioner of Oudh has not unnaturally held that such procedure is irregular and improper, and desires that it shall be prohibited. The following is the Judical Commissioner's judgment in the case :—

In this case this Court has been asked to interfere, under its revision powers, and to set aside or modify the orders of the Deputy Commissioner of Baraich of the 11th April 1887, and of the Sessions Judge of Fyzabad of the 17th May 1887, confirming the sentences of six months' and four months' rigorous imprisonment and fines passed on Zamin Ali and Prag Pandy, respectively, under Section 147, Indian Penal Code. The main ground upon which the interference of the Court is sought is that the Deputy Commissioner has been improperly influenced by a certain memorandum left by the late officiating Deputy Commissioner, Baraich, before whom certain criminal proceedings were taken against the applicant and others. The memorandum in question, though referred to by the Deputy Commissioner in the course of the parallel proceedings in Queen-Empress *vs.* Sitaram, Drigpal Singh and others, which proceedings virtually formed part of the present case, was not on the record. I sent for it accordingly, and have perused it in open Court and read out the contents to the counsel for applicants, Mr. Thomas, and to the Government Prosecutor.

I think that it is improper that documents of this nature should be excluded from the record. Any part of the proceedings which exist in writing, and which have been used by the officer deciding the case to assist him in coming to a judgment on the case ought to be placed on the record, so that the Courts above may have the opportunity of seeing the material upon which such Court has formed its judgment. No doubt it is not only permissible but desirable that a Court should record, after the deposition of each witness, any observation as to the gestures, demeanour, &c., of the witness which the Court may think material in aiding itself or other Courts to gauge the value of the recorded evidence of such witness. But this provision does not extend to the insertion of general remarks on the witness's character otherwise than in his capacity as a witness. Still less does it warrant general influences as to the weight of the evidence as a whole. I think that the memorandum in the present instance was distinctly irregular and objectionable, and I desire that the practice of leaving such memoranda by an officer who has partially tried a case for the benefit of his successor who is to complete or decide such case be understood to be prohibited.

The question remains whether the irregularity, as it undoubtedly was, is grave enough to warrant this Court's interference with the subsequent proceedings of the Deputy Commissioner. Did such irregularity unfairly prejudice the prisoner's case? I am not prepared to say that this has been made out. No doubt the late Deputy Commissioner did express a strong opinion as to the excellence of the evidence tendered for the prosecution although he had not heard the evidence for the defence, and this is much to be regretted. He even advised a severe sentence in the event of the charges being proved, which again was at least an apparent step towards prejudging the question of guilt or innocence, and this particular point has been strongly urged upon my attention by counsel for applicants.

Nevertheless, I am not convinced that the Deputy Commissioner who decided the case was improperly biassed by the opinions and conditional advice tendered to him by his predecessor; for instance, I observe that while convicting five he acquitted one of the persons accused of the charge under Section 147, Indian Penal Code. On the whole, I am not prepared to say that the applicants have been materially prejudiced in their defence by the irregularity to which I have above adverted, and I accordingly dismiss this application.

A BOTTLE OF CLARET.

CHARLES JAMES FOX persisted in calling Bordeaux wine Bordocks, alleging that the word had become English by domestication; and, anachronism apart, he was not far wrong, for this capital of Aquitaine was English for thro' centuries from 1152, when Prince Henry—afterwards Henry I.—married Eleanor of Guienne and Poiton, with the exception of a brief period between 1293 and 1298. And if Henry III. had not been carried off in the thirty-fifth year of his age at Vincennes, on the 31st of August, 1432, the history of the town—and of France—would probably have kept the same road to a much later period.

We have always given the generic term "Bordeaux" to all the wines of that part of France, and English ships willingly took in the best part of their cargo down the rivers Garonne and Gironde, where in fact almost all the best wine were grown. But the Bordeaux burgesses never saw things in the same light. Their jealousy of the country round was always strong, and became furious at times. As early as 1378, the constable of Bordeaux forbade foreign merchants to load wine at Bourg, or elsewhere than at Bordeaux and Bayonne, of which latter town the Bordeaux traders were also burgesses. The wines of Gaillac became very popular in England, as they not alone bore the sea well, but improved on the voyage; but Bordeaux interfered in 1486 and 1517, and forbade their sale to the English buyers, as it was to the detriment of their own merchandize. Such towns as Rode and Langon were obliged to send down their wines on sale until the day after Christmas, in order that Bordeaux might have the first of the markets at the October fairs and afterwards. For a breach of this rule the Langon wine was confiscated in 1551, and casks burnt. Some wine of Cahors and Lamothe-Montravel was similarly treated in 1675, and the casks were first ignominiously flogged by the public executioner as a vicarious punishment of their absent owners! The sending of empty casks out of the town was forbidden, and outsiders' wine was only admitted in barrels smaller than the Bordeaux gauge. As the duties were levied by the cask irrespective of size, foreigners naturally preferred the bigger barrels, and so Bordeaux sold its own wine first. Brewing beer was also a crime, for it interfered with the wine consumption. Montaigne, who was mayor of Bordeaux in 1583, made a celebrated remonstance to the king in freedom of trade, and against these and the like abuses; Turgot, too, did his best to put them down nigh two hundred years later, in 1776; but they flourished until the Revolution, when they went by the board with a great deal more. To this day, Bordeaux will have nothing to say to its near neighbour, St. Emilion, and has coldshouldered its wines at all modern exhibitions.

There is one curious fact about the particular wine-trade, which must be noted before completing a very rapid survey of more modern times. Southern Spain, during its submission to the Moors, had almost ceased to cultivate the vine, which had been among its riches from ancient times; and consequently, according as the Moslem was driven out, Bordeaux opened up, from the middle of the thirteenth century onwards, a flourishing trade in supplying wine to Cordova, Seville, and Xeres, and to other towns; and this continued long afterwards with the north of the peninsula. Of recent years, since the ravages of the wine-pest with the terrible name of *Phyllozera vastatrix* in France, and notably on to the Bordeaux.

The Bordeaux October fairs, established in 1565, added to the facilities of foreign buyers, four and five hundred vessels being then moored in the river at the town quays; and about the same date we find Scotland sending plaids, coal, and herrings to Bordeaux, and taking back salt, paper, rosin, dried plums, wine and brandy. Tallemant des Reaux has a story—later than this date, to be sure about a Scot who could not get his price for his herrings, and was wandering disconsolate about the town during the Easter holidays, when an early nightingale suddenly struck up in the trees of one of the Allees. "Ah! my little hero," said the canny one, 'tis easy known you 're got no herrings to sell!"

On the other hand, a pamphlet of 1586, addressed to Cathrine de Medicis, points out that the English brought there fine rose-nobles and ship-nobles (*a la nau*) and their angelots in exchange for the French wines and salt; and in 1633 the price of wines ruled so high at Bordeaux that the merchants reported on the subject, and said that the rise was due to the English, who brought the best wines, and paid topping prices, which led the market and raised all other rates, while French and foreigners at the same time sent inferior wines to England, and sold them there at a high figure—a style of business still far from extinct. Be that how it may, at the end of the seventeenth century trade with England was, from a variety of causes, considered to be ruined at Bordeaux; and then, in 1703, came the famous Methven treaty with Portugal, which put a duty of £50 a ton on French wines, while port only paid £25. Bordeaux yearly export to England soon sank to 1,000 tons, while Spain and Portugal sent 20,000. The Douro Valley covered itself with vineyards, while in 1766 half the wines in Guienne had to be rooted up. These are facts that lead a bitter and unpremeditated point to Bentley's saying: "Claret would be port if it could."

The Irish claret trade received a great development about the middle of the sixteenth century, and the shipments for Waterford, Cork, Kinsale, Drogheda Dublin, Limerick, and Youghal were incessant; and so it went on until the next century, and the next after that when hogsheads used to be emptied into the wells to make claret-cup; and Lord Chesterfield wrote in 1747 that nine landowners out of every ten had been reduced to beggary by their lavish, inane hospitality. The Methuen treaty did notex tend to Ireland, and Swift could write from Dublin to Pope in 1727: "I drink French wine twice as cheap as you do port."

Two brief forays in word-hunting, which the subject demands, and we have done. And first as to "claret," which has long been our modern term not alone for Bordeaux and Medoc Wines, but for all those that resemble them. It is now out of use in France, though it was common enough in the past, when it strictly and originally meant a light red, almost transparent, wine which was preferred to the darker red wines—some of which were even called black, noir—as being best tended with deposit; for in the French view all dark-coloured wines were heavy and difficult of digestion. Thus there were many fine landing descriptions of the wines of the Ohiy districts—the white, the "clairet" (such was the prevailing form of the word), the red, and less usually, the black, answering to the *Mavro* of the Greek islands. Clairet, which is a derivative of *clair* (clear), and might be rendered "clearish," was in fact a feeble red which approached transparency when held against the light. In 1495, in the diary of Andre deila Vigne, is found mention of white red, and clairet Wine of Naples; in a French "Morality" produced on the stage in 1500 we have "vin claret;" the Northumbeland House accounts of 1512 record three tuns of red, five tuns clairet, two-and a-half tuns of white gascony wine; in 1538 the Household Book of James V. of Scotland contains an entry of several puncheons of new claret; in 1540 a permit was given to the Governor of Brittany to land eighty tuns of wine, as well white as claret, from Neyrac, Chalosse, Bourdeaux, Gaillac, and other parts of Guienne. In 1549 there were registered at Bourdeaux many sales of wines "as well whites and reds, as claretz;" in 1550 the the Memoirs of Marshal de Vieilleville speak of white and clairet wine of Gascony; in 1560 was sold at Cadillac a pipe of blended wine "half white and half claret." Documents of 1563, 1564, and 1568 exhibit the word clairet in common use at Bordeaux, and in 1567 is made mention of "claret of the parish of Le Tourne," and of "clairet of Baron near Branne." These instances might be multiplied to infinity, but we shall only add that the word has been naturalised in Germany as claret with the same meaning as Bleichert—Italian as claretto, and in Spanish as clareto, while it has dropped out of modern French.

From the foregoing it will be abundantly clear that Professor Skeat's "Etymological Dictionary" is very far of the spot in saying that claret is a "clarified" wine. The fact is claret, the wine, has been confounded with clare, an ancient made drink, which is another colour altogether.—*Westminster Review.*

THE QUEEN AND THE JUBILEE.

IN London the question is raised by several correspondents, "What is the Queen going to do by way of commemorating the Jubilee?" The country has been waiting in the reasonable hope and expectation that her Majesty would be spontaneously moved to announce some generous expression of gratitude for the many mercies vouchsafed during a long reign. A widespread opinion prevails that the personal wealth of the present occupant of the throne is enormous. For a quarter of a century great regal functions have been conspicuous by their exceeding rarity. Of the 385,000l annually charged upon the Consolidated Fund for the maintenance of the proper State of the Sovereign—in additions to palaces, yachts, and other matters—it is manifest that a large portion has not been expended upon the objects specifically allocated by Parliament. Well-informed persons allege that at least 100,000l. a year has been saved. None of this has been refunded to the Treasury, so that it must have gone to the Queen's private purse, in addition to the 40,000l. expressly provided. Then, it is known that the late Prince Consort left enormous property, chiefly in the form of ground-rents at South Kensington, which must now be of great value; and her Majesty has also been the recipient of sundry large windfalls in the way of eccentric legacies.

Court advisers need not cherish the delusion that people are not aware of these facts, or that they do not discuss them. It is not a question of want of loyalty to the Crown, or of personal attachment to the illustrious lady who wears it. Many of her most devoted subjects are surprised and pained by the apparent indisposition to mark the present event in a suitable and gracious manner. The inspired paragraphs which have been communicated to the Press as to the arrangements in progress have, unfortunately, conveyed an impression that the reasonable wishes of hundreds of thousands of people to see the Queen on her way to the Abbey, and to witness some kind of state, have been yielded to with extreme reluctance. The character of the ceremonial, the route to be taken, the extent of the procession, the dresses to be worn, and the carriages to be used have been slowly and grudgingly changed. And now, when the Queen might fittingly and graciously signalise her reign by some act of munificence, not a word is heard and not a sign is made. Would it be too much to suggest that out of the Royal accumulations—of money, be it remembered, that was allotted to specific but unfulfilled purposes—a sum of at least half a million might, be devoted to such institutions as hospitals, asylums, and orphanages? Incalculable good might be thus effected; the managers would be relieved from much pressing anxiety, and a noble memorial of the jubilee year would enshrine the memory of our gracious and beloved Queen.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, July 7)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service, eight of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Lieut-Col from the date specified. Staff Corps.—Major E V Stace, 1st July 1887.

Bo Vol Rifle Corps.—The following appointment is made :—To be Lieut.—Col-Sergt N Devlin vice Stead, resigned.

Bo Vol Rifle Corps.—The following transfer is ordered :—Capt G W Roughton to the Bo Vol Artillery.

The Bo Vol Artillery.—The following

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Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder.

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

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TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in the godown of the British I. S. N. Company.

A quantity of grain sweepings, &c.

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MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 8th July, 1887.

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1 strong second-hand Barathey cart, in good order.

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Bombay, 8th July 1887.

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University Registrar.

Bombay, 1st July, 1887.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 7.

NOTWITHSTANDING a further withdrawal of £100,000 from the Bank of England for South America, Reuter reports a decline in market rates of discount of ½ per cent. to 1½ on 3 months, and ¼ to 1½ per cent. per annum on 6 months' Bills. Consols remain unchanged at 101½, but French Rentes in Paris have improved to 100½, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan is ¼ higher at 102¾. Aided by the increased firmness in Exchange on this side, Bar Silver has advanced in London from 43¾d. to 44d. per oz., and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper has recovered ¼ in sympathy.

In Mincing Lane, Coffee is reported [illegible] and Tea to be unchanged ¼ cent [illegible].

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed quiet with sales of 8,000 bales, comprising 800 Surats. In Spot prices a decline of 1-16d. has been established all round, and Americans to arrive are quoted 3-64d. lower in the near, and 1-32d. in the more distant positions. From New York a decline of 1-16 cent is reported in royal Cotton and 3 points in Futures.

The market for the staple here to-day has been very dull in tone, and prices in sympathy with Home advices are again weaker; but there has nevertheless been a considerable business done. New Broach for next March delivery has been bought and sold on speculation to the extent of 900 bales at Rs. 217 and there are now sellers at Rs. 216. This is equivalent to about 4¾d. per lb., cost and freight, not a very extravagant figure perhaps on the present range of prices, but a full rate at which to take not only risk of market for nine months, but risk of quality in what is probably the most chancy crop grown on this side of India. We also hear of 300 bales Kirklee, having been bought for export at Rs. 208, while the Mills have purchased 550 bales Kaninja and Barsi at Rs. 196; 300 bales Sawginned at Rs. 190 to Rs. 109½; and 300 bales Dhollera at Rs. 189 to Rs. 193 per candy.

WHEAT is quiet with very little doing. Some few transactions are reported in Ek Dhani Ready at Rs. 4-6-9 for 91 per cwt., but forward there are on the one hand no native sellers and on the other no European buyers. The following are about market rates:—

Fine Pessy	Rs.	4-6-9 to 4-7 per cwt.
No. 1 do.	"	4-5-9 to 4-6 "
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-5-9 to 4-6 "
Red do.	"	4-1-0 "
Hard Yellow, 63 p.c.	"	4-9-6 "
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-4-6 "
Hard Red.	"	4-4-0 "

SEEDS are but a very limited market at present, and we have not heard of any change to-day.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	2,170	bales.
Wheat	11,642	cwts.
Linseed	2,966	"
Rapeseed	730	"
Gingelly	1,054	"
Poppy Seed	2,925	"

FREIGHTS are still dull and inactive. For near loading no change has taken place, but August shipment cargo has been booked at 19s. 6d. for leading Continental ports.

EXCHANGE.—The bidding for Council Drafts in London yesterday resulted in the 30 lakhs offered being practically all taken up in Bills at 1s. 4 13-16d., a decline of 1-32d. on the week. Extra allotments are however reported to have been made in Bills to the extent of 5½ lakhs at 1s. 4 27-32d., and 5 lakhs at 1s. 4¾d., while 3 lakhs of Transfers were sold on Calcutta at 1s. 4 31-32d. per rupee. The total result is of course indicative of a considerable demand for remittance to this side, and on the strength of it the market here has been made very firm. Bank Bills are advanced 1-16d. for ready and 3-32d. for future delivery, while private Paper is quite 1-16d. to 3-12d. dearer also. Bank Telegraphic for delivery up to the end of October has been done at 1s. 4¾d., and it is said that 1s. 4 27-32d. is named for November-December, 1s. 4 13-16d. for January-February; but it is doubtful whether these latter figures would stand the test of any demand for remittance. As yet though the strength of the position is that there are very few buyers of Bank Paper, we quote for Tuesday's mail:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 7-8d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 7-8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 13-16d.	"
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 1-16 to 3-32d.	"
France, 3 months' sight	1-79 3-4	"

The position of Silver in the Mint, as shown by the statement published in to-day's *Government Gazette* is as follows:—

	Rs.
Value of Silver in the Mint on 29th June 1887	17,01,708
Silver received during the week	5,49,183
	22,50,081
New coin paid during the week	6,00,837
	16,50,144
Silver belonging to private individuals	3,40,890
	20,00,034
Last week	23,67,302

GOVERNMENT PAPER is weaker again, Fours having receded to Rs. 97¼, Fours-and-a-half remaining nominally at Rs. 101¼. From Calcutta the quotations are Rs. 97½ and Rs. 101½, respectively.

THE PRESIDENCY BANKS.—By wire from Calcutta we learn that the Bank of Bengal have to-day declared a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, but the accounts have not yet been published. The directors of the Bank of Bombay have this afternoon declared a dividend for the half-year ending 30th June at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum, the following being the result of the Bank's working for the six months:—

Net Profit	Rs.	8,71,940
To be applied as follows:—		
In payment of a dividend at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum free of income-tax	Rs.	7,00,000
Transfer to fund for losses	"	20,000
" " Pension fund	"	40,000
Write off premises	"	10,000
Carried forward	"	1,01,940
Total...	"	8,71,940

This result speaks for itself, the profit being nearly 2 lakhs more than the corresponding six months of last year, when the gross profit was Rs. 6,91,974.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are all firm. Manockjee Petits are Rs. 7½, Great Eastern and Ripon, Rs. 14; City and Queen, Rs. 10; Oriental Rs. 2½, and Anglo-Indian Re. 1 per share higher. Bombay-Burma Trading Co. are further Rs. 25 dearer at Rs. 2,725. Bombay Cotton Press shares are firmer at Rs. 117½.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	pt.	7024
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 do.	800
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	616
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do.	402
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct	120
		250			

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	—4	1,075
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs.	425
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	830
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	150	600	400	Rs. 20	725
Bellary	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	300
Broach Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 14	1175
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,500	1,500	Rs. 600	500
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	500	500	[illegible]	103
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 150	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	3,500	3,500	Rs. 20	1,425
French Press Co.	800	800	800	Rs. 80	900
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	480	all	Rs. 45	365
Mannar Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	250	Rs. 10	235
Mercantile Press	1,000	500	125		95
Mofussil Co.	3,135	400	400	Rs. 55	4374
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,200	500	500	Rs. 60	500
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	1124
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 20	330
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	75	Rs. 70	510
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1200
Swadeshi Press Co.	200	500	500	30	500
Volkart Press Co.	150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	940

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE [illegible] THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE [illegible] THIS CHARGE POSTAGE] IS TWO RUPEES AUTHENTICATED BY

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

KHAN—July 7, at Churchgate [illegible] Dinshawjee [illegible] Khan, aged 68 (Friday) morning. [illegible] years. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives, friends and friends. The funeral will take place at 7 a.m. [illegible] Salt Department, and the eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Willard.

SALE—July 7, at [illegible] daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. Willard. E. D. Sale, Insq and much love.

THER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

C [illegible]

[illegible]ne 25, at Srinagar, Kashmir, the wife of Surgeon-Major A Deane, M D, Residency Surgeon, of a daughter.

HOBSON—July 1, at Yeothmal, Berar, the wife of E A Hobson, Esq, Survey and Settlement Officer, H A D, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FORBES—GONSALVES—July 4, at Cawnpore, by the Rev A J Maxwell, Assisted by the Rev H Mansell, M A, Edward Alexander Forbes, Pleader, to Miss Constance May Gonsalves. (No cards.)

DEATHS.

BERKELEY—June 27, at Mozufferpore, of typhoid fever, M L F (Lennie) Berkeley, aged 25 years.

DRIVER—July 1, at Calcutta, Henry Driver, late of the Assam Civil Commission, aged 75 years.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 8, 1887.

IT is very much to be wished that the sudden departure of the Maharajah Holkar from London, of which a special telegram informed us yesterday, and of which Reuter informs us to-day, may prove to be capable of an explanation somewhat less unsatisfactory than that which it seems at first sight to invite. We should be sorry to hear that ill-health has caused the curtailment of a visit which it had been understood had thus far given pleasure to the Maharajah and interest to London society. But even that would be a less regrettable cause of his departure than the resentment which, our correspondent assures us, his Highness feels at the want of consideration with which he has been treated during his visit to London. Yet our correspondent's sources of information are so unexceptionable that there is no room for the comparatively satisfactory hypothesis that it may be for reasons of health that the Maharajah has turned his face Eastwards. We must come, then, to the conclusion that whatever the cause of his displeasure may be, it certainly is in displeasure that he has abruptly set out on his return journey. Whether or not he is warranted in this by anything in the treatment he has received in London is a question concerning which no conclusion can be arrived at until fuller information is before us. There must in any case be two parties to the misunderstanding, and though we are certain that our correspondent has good warrant for the account which he has given of it, we should like to hear the whole story before concluding that the authorities in London had committed the unnecessary and unpardonable mistake of treating distinguished Indians with anything less than the courtesy that is due to them. At present the case presents itself to us only in a subjective way. We hear of the impression of discontent which has been created in the mind of at least one of the Indian Princes by the reception in London. We hear nothing of the specific facts from which this impression has been derived. Has some point of precedence been dealt with in a fashion distasteful to the Maharajah or some other of these distinguished visitors? Has their reception at Court and in society been wanting in the warmth and courtesy which they had a right to expect? Were they discontented with the place that was given them in the procession on the Jubilee Day? It was prominent enough, for they were in the first part of the procession, which was so far in advance of the rest that they had to wait longer than they liked before the Royal party arrived. But we have not heard that any special complaint has been raised on that score, and we are still in the dark as to the precise nature of the Maharajah's grievance. We hear, indeed, of royal and civic receptions at which the Indian Princes were present, and at which we may presume the hospitalities of the Court and of the City were duly and, as again we may presume, sympathetically bestowed. At the reception at Windsor Castle yesterday week the Maharajah Holkar had his place amongst the Indian princes and notabilities, and there was a liberal distribution of decorations of the two Indian Orders. They may not be all pleased alike, but we have heard of some of the Chiefs of Western India who are so far gratified with the spirit in which they have been received at Court and elsewhere as to send to their friends out here joyous acknowledgments of their good fortune. There are many princely heads in London just now, and there may be as many views upon this delicate question about which we find it so difficult to arrive at a final opinion. And as the matter stands at this moment, the question is, not whether they were all treated as they ought to have been, but whether they were treated as they thought they should have been. One prince may have been disappointed with a reception which another Prince, with less expectation, would regard as cordial and duly recognizant of his rank.

What the Maharajah's expectations were we know not. But there can have been no difficulty at home in understanding what his claims were. He would necessarily take rank as the chief among the many representatives of the ruling class of India who are assembled in London at this time, and it was an easy matter to pay him, in form at all events, the compliments due to his rank. But we must not forget that the Maharajah may, after all, have been hard to please. He has had the advantage of European tuition—or shall we not put the proposition in simpler form, and say that he has had European tuition?—but it is not certain that the influences of Western culture have eradicated those interesting idiosyncracies in his character which in his earlier days made the heir to the *gadi* of Indore an object of great interest. We do him no injustice in suggesting the possibility that in spite of the careful tutoring to which he has been subjected, he may have found it difficult to accommodate himself to his surroundings so far away from the territory in which he enjoys quasi-absolute rule. Moreover it was by no means with a gladsome heart that he set out on this eventful journey beyond sea. Those who were in his company were to the last moment doubtful whether a sudden change of purpose would not bring the project of a journey to Europe suddenly to an end, and it was not until the Maharajah had settled comfortably on the mail steamer that his visit to Europe was regarded as a certainty. It is just possible that a prince so uncertain in his decisions may have been somewhat fastidious. Those who remember an incident in his father's life-time, in which the late Maharajah appeared at Government House, Parel, in the capacity of a Potentate with a grievance, will not admit even now that Holkar was altogether in the right, and that Lord Ripon, Sir James Fergusson, and all the others with whom he was offended were in the wrong. The hypothesis that the Maharajah may have taken a mistaken view of the treatment which he has received in London is not, therefore, unsupported by precedents, though we are obliged to admit that any one with a memory of the Delhi Assemblage and of some other State pageants in India in our time will be able to adduce cases on the other side, in which the official world was careless of the susceptibilities of Indian Princes and needlessly offended their sense of traditional dignity. We know nothing, beyond the fact of Holkar's departure from London, which establishes the fact that the mistake has been repeated on this occasion, and until more specific information has reached us on the subject we shall continue to hope that the Maharajah's displeasure is of misanthropic origin, and has not been provoked by the neglect or the discourtesy of those whose duty it was to make the visit of the Indian Princes to England an event which they will one and all cherish happily in their memories.

If disappointment has been caused amongst them they may, at all events, be assured that there is no disposition in England to make too little of an Indian Prince. The yearly increasing number of Indian visitors to England are the best witnesses to the eagerness with which English society welcomes strangers from this country into its midst, and whatever the shortcomings of officials in London may have been, we are quite sure that society has shown no indifference to these august visitors from the East. If the question were asked whether as much tact has been shown in preparing for the reception of the Indian princes as the occasion warranted, the answer however would have to be in the negative. The India Office is not so undermanned that we can find in that hypothesis an explanation of the fact that each and all of these notable personages was ignored on his arrival in London, and that those of them who had made no arrangements of their own for being received there were dependent upon the first hansom within hail at Charing Cross to take them to the first hotel that the light of nature or the judgment of the cabman might reveal to them. They have, we suppose, the good sense to make nothing of the forgetfulness which for a time seemed to make nothing of them and the neglect doubtless seemed the more tolerable to those of them who know that it is the custom for the English Court to repay the hospitality shown at foreign Courts to its princes by allowing Continental princes to put up at a hotel during their stay in London. A Kattiawar Chief or a Mahratta Prince might without difficulty reconcile himself to such a reception as would be given to, say, an Austrian Crown Prince, and doubtless the good sense of the Indian princes will suffice to prevent them making a grievance of the way in which they were permitted to make their first acquaintance with the capital of the Empire. But it would be too much to expect that any of them resisted the temptation to contrast the English and the Indian methods of receiving strangers of distinction. We need say nothing of the incidents of a "*joyeuse entrée*" made into an Indian Capital or an Indian State by an English Prince or Viceroy. The apparel of these occasions is formal and necessary, and it would be forthcoming whether or not there were cordiality at the back of it. But it is appropriate to say something of the kindly hospitality with which the least illustrious of the Chiefs of this country are ready to receive European visitors who are very far below the rank of princes, and who have no other claims upon them than that they come from afar, and that no one knows anything about them. It is a small matter, no doubt, but was it worth while to make even a small blunder on an occasion of this kind, when the first thought of all responsible people should have been to show the feudatory and protected princes of the Empire that they were welcome, and that the loyalty which they had manifested in undergoing the discomforts of a long journey was appreciated? It would have been policy to give these guests of the Queen as solicitous a greeting as that which awaited her Majesty's relations, near and distant, from the various German Principalities great and small. We trust it is not through disappointment at the difference between the welcome given to these latter and to himself and his countrymen that the Maharajah has packed up his portmanteau earlier than his programme provided for. All the same it is a pity that the difference was so marked.

AN unfortunate instance of overzeal on the part of a police constable in Regent Street has proved far more disastrous to the Government in the House of Commons than the brutalities charged against the constabulary employed in the evictions at Bodyke. To hit an old woman of eighty in the eye with a policeman's staff is nothing if political purposes have to be served by making light of it; but it is a very different thing to lay a hand, save in the way of kindness, on the shoulder of a lady walking in the afternoon in Regent Street. That there should be a certain number of letters to the *Times* about an "outrage" of this kind—though no one would regard it as a Bulgarian atrocity—we could have expected; but no one even in London could have foreseen that it would inflict on the Ministry a defeat, bring the incapacity of Mr. Smith as a leader of the House under the censure of the *Standard*, and cause the public to wonder why Mr. Mathew, the Home Secretary, has not yet sent in his resignation. We know nothing of the particulars of the arrest of Miss Cass, whom the police imagined was "loitering" in Regent Street. The case was evidently made the subject of a question in the House; the Home Secretary gave an answer that was not satisfactory, and declined to order an inquiry into the conduct of the police. Whether Mr. Smith moved the closure to put an end to the discussion, and get the Home Secretary out of a scrape, is not telegraphed by our correspondent; but a hostile motion for adjournment was carried against the Government.

There are certain indications which show that the incident has been turned to prompt and dexterous account to hasten the reconstruction of the Cabinet, an evolution already mooted in more than one quarter. The Ministry must have been visibly in danger of a serious check, when both Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain, who are known to be contemplating an alliance, walked out of the House to leave them to their fate. Several Unionists and four Conservatives were still more unfriendly, and cast their votes against the Government. Further evidence that things are ripening for a pronunciamiento, is to be found in the fact that the entire daily press has denounced the Government for the blunder. As all the daily papers of the Metropolis, with one exception, are ordinarily full of an enthusiasm for the Ministry which leaves nothing to be desired but a little discretion in upholding their every act, whether wise or unwise, this unanimity is wonderful, and full of meaning. That all the Conservative papers should give emphasis to the rebuff must be regarded as an acquiescence in a general impression which has undoubtedly been growing, that the experiment of running the Ministry under Marshall and Snelgrove has not succeeded, and that it must be brought to an end by some means or other. Miss Cass' misadventure seems to have supplied an excuse, where any one would have sufficed as well. There is on record the story, illustrating the perils of Regent Street, which shows that mistakes are easily committed by persons who are not policemen. A lady standing on the kerb was handed a tract, which was returned with the remark, "You have made a mistake; I am only waiting for an omnibus!" Miss Cass evidently had not equal presence of mind when the police accused her of loitering; which is unlucky for Mr. Smith and for the Home Secretary. Lord Randolph Churchill must have had very good reasons for leaving Mr. Mathew in the lurch; for that gentleman was placed in the Home Office by himself, regardless of the fury of the Protestant Alliance at finding a Roman Catholic preferred to the post. Obviously he and Mr. Chamberlain agree in thinking that the time is come to give another turn to the wheel of fortune, which has in its incomprehensible gyrations hitherto left them both among the "outs."

A TELEGRAM received in Bombay, from Peshawur, states that the most recent advices from Kabul show that the Amir is greatly occupied in endeavouring to put down the insurrectionary movements, and that he is anxious at the delay in the negociations, being in some doubt as to what it may lead to. His Highness is still suffering from a very bad attack of gout.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Bombay Cotton Trades' Association was held yesterday afternoon in Graham's Buildings, Mr. R. L. Stuart in the chair. Messrs. A. Sabapathy Moodeliar and Co. were elected members of the Association, on the motion of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., seconded by Messrs. Dreenan and Company. Mr. Hurmukrey Govindram was also elected a member on the proposal of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, seconded by Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Mr. George Cotton said that some of the rules of the Association did not at all work satisfactorily, and required to be revised. He therefore proposed that a committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to examine the rules, and report to the general committee what alterations and additions, if any, they proposed thereto:—Messrs. N. S. Glazebrook, A. Breul, T. Ward, G. Moir, and A. W. Campbell. It was further proposed that suggestions respecting alterations be invited from the general body of members. The proposition was seconded by Mr. Wyse, and carried unanimously.

MR. J. M. SLEATER, Chief Engineer, Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, has been appointed a member of the Committee on the Future Extension of Bombay, during the absence of Major Bisset, who purposes availing himself of three months' privilege leave on the 19th instant.

IT is proposed to have a Rugby Dinner on the last Saturday of July, at Poona. All old Rugbeians who wish to join are requested to send their names to

TELEGRAMS.

SIR ASHLEY EDEN'S HEALTH.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

LONDON, JULY 7.

Sir Ashley Eden, who is suffering from a paralytic stroke, is now lying in a grave condition. The state of his health is causing serious anxiety.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

LONDON, JULY 6.

Oxford has won the Universities' Cricket Match by seven wickets.

DEPARTURE OF HOLKAR FOR THE CONTINENT.

LONDON, JULY 7.

H. H. the Maharaja Holkar has left London for Paris.

SPEECH BY MR. GOSCHEN.

Mr. Goschen, in a speech yesterday at St. James's Hall, warmly defended the closure, and said that the absence of legislation in England was due to the obstructive tactics of the Radicals in hindering the passage of the Crimes Bill.

Government, he added, were fully prepared with measures calculated to relieve the present state of commercial depression which they were anxious to present to the House if only they were permitted to do so.

THE AFGHAN BOUNDARY QUESTION.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 6.

The Afghan Boundary Commission will resume their debates on Saturday.

THE ANGLO-TURKISH CONVENTION.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 6.

The Porte has advised the Sultan to ratify the Anglo-Turkish Convention.

THE EMPEROR WILLIAM.

BERLIN, JULY 6.

His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany has gone to Ems.

SERIOUS FLOODS AT UMBALLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 7.

Owing to almost incessant rain during the last five days, the railway has been breached in two places between Umballa and Saharanpur.

A telegram received yesterday stated that the Bombay mail train could neither advance nor retire.

To-day's telegrams say that the floods are increasing, one bridge has gone and more are going.

The Bombay mails will have to go by Ferozepur. No mails have been received here to-day.

THE OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 7.

The University cricket match has ended in a victory for Oxford by seven wickets. Cambridge made 207 runs in the first and 252 in the second innings; and Oxford 313 in the first, and required 147, with the loss of three wickets in the second innings. The Cambridge bowling was weak and the fielding bad.

THE GHILZAI REBELLION.

Two battalions of Kabuli Infantry and one regiment of Cavalry reached Kandahar from Herat to help to suppress the Ghilzai rising. Some five hundred revolted soldiers from Herat are reported to be on their way to join the rebels in the Southern Ghilzai Country. It is rumoured that a great fight is imminent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

COLOMBO, JULY 7.

French mail steamer Ava, from Aden, arrived; and H. M. S. Kingfisher sailed for Zanzibar.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 1-16

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68½
4½ per cent. "	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102⅝
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	44

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America.

PRINCESS CHRISTIAN has given Mr. Mayall a sitting to try the new colour-photographic process which was described in the *Bombay Gazette* on Wednesday.

A RE-ARRANGEMENT of the Public Works duties has taken place in the Baroda Cantonment. In future those duties will be in charge of the Executive Engineer, Kaira and Panch Mahals, instead of the Executive Engineer, Ahmedabad.

WE have already stated that among those who solemnly paraded in front of his Excellency the Governor on Galle Face were the Egyptian exiles. A pause occurring in the procession, Arabi Pasha, Yakoub Sami, and Fehmy Pasha, with one or two others, stepped out, and in a sad and solemn manner walked past the pavilion. In reference to this incident, the *Times of Ceylon* says:—"We do not know whether they did this of their own accord, or whether they were instructed to do so, but, if the former, they should have been stopped, and, if the latter, it was not seemly to parade them in this manner. They are prisoners of war, and ought not to be trotted out to form a spectacle in which the Queen's representative takes a leading part. It should be remembered that Arabi Pasha only escaped the penalty of death by the clemency of the Khedive of Egypt. He and his fellow-exiles ought neither to have been allowed to take part in the procession as loyal subjects of her Majesty, not to be made a raree-show of for anybody's delectation."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered.	38 55	37 75	34 47	39 42
July 6, Wednesday...	4 0	4 74	4 52	3 95
" 7, Thursday.....	3 43	3 9	2 65	.....
Total...	45 98	45 58	41 64	43 37
Total corresponding date of last year ...	43 08	47 40	46 42	48 60

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
6th (10 a.m.) to 7th (10 a.m.)	4 12
Previously registered	38 80
Total	47 92

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR EDWARD VINCENT STACK, Bombay Staff Corps, has been promoted to be Lieutenant-Colonel on the completion of 26 years' service.

CAPTAIN G. W. ROUGHTON has been transferred from the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps to the Command of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, with the rank of Major. The vacancy in the Volunteer Rifle Corps caused by the resignation of Lieutenant Stead has been filled by the promotion of Color-Sergeant N. Devlin.

CAPTAIN H. C. HOGG, Bo. S.C., Second Squadron Commander, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, has been granted leave out of India on private affairs for twelve months.

THE extension of leave granted to Colonel H. Moore, C.B., C.I.E., dated June 29, is for one year, or until promotion to the rank of Major-General.

LIEUTENANT RICHARDSON, 13th Madras Infantry, has been permitted to resign his probationary appointment to the Staff Corps, and directed to rejoin the 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, Colaba.

SURGEON-MAJOR BATTY, I. M. S., Bombay Establishment, has retired from the Service. Surgeon-Major Batty was serving in Burma when relieved of all duty.

ALL casualties among Commissioned and Warrant Officers of the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, serving in Upper Burma, are to be reported to the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, Calcutta, in view to the disposal of their estates under the orders of the Government of India.

COLONEL E. B. BURNABY, Commanding the 1st Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, has been directed to proceed to England, on completion of six years as a Regimental Lieutenant-Colonel.

SURGEON P. HEHIR, I. M. S., has been appointed Staff Surgeon, Hyderabad, Deccan, and has been ordered to leave Upper Burma and report himself to the Presidency Surgeon as early as possible.

THE 18th Bengal Infantry will embark at Myingyan on the 8th July, the vessel being timed to arrive at Rangoon on the 18th July.

COLONEL MAITLAND, Poona Horse, has been appointed as a temporary measure to the Quarter-master General's Department at Simla. Colonel Maitland is now on leave.

THE 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, were to leave Mandalay for the Upper Chindwin as follows:—

150 rifles for Kendat, on the 23rd June, in the steamer Sir William Peel, transhipping at Myingyan into the Melwor; 200 rifles for Mingin, on the 27th June, in the steamer Cambay and flats; Head-quarters and remainder of regiment for Alon, on 30th June, in the steamer Jaboono. Any men who cannot be accommodated in this vessel will be sent to Myingyan in a trading steamer.

SURGEON S. C. PHILSON has been ordered to Bhamo to relieve Surgeon C. Blackwell, who returns to Bombay.

MAJOR H. J. HARVEY, 1st King's Own Scottish Borderers, Landour, has been invested with the powers of a Magistrate.

THE 12th Lancers are to go home next cold season, having been abroad since December, 1876. The 21st Hussars come out to relieve them. The 21st returned from India in December 1873.

GUNNER WILLIAM ROGERS, No. 2 (Mountain) 1st Cinque Ports Division, R. A., has been sentenced to penal servitude for five years, and to be discharged with ignominy from the service, for striking Surgeon Sinclair Westcott, and for striking Acting Bombardier T. Crittenden, of the same battery.

THE following officers have been granted leave.—Surgeon C. E. Nichol, leave to England to 19th of October; Surgeon J. M. Irwin has been granted privilege leave for 90 days; Lieutenant A. Giles, 13th Bengal Infantry, privilege leave for 90 days; Colonel Macnaughten, Bombay Cavalry, station leave to 9th of July; Captain W. W. Taylor, 45th Sikhs, leave to Mari to 31st of August; Captain A. B. Purvis, R. A., leave to Simla to 31st of August; Major C. W. Gore, 1st West Riding Regiment, leave to Kashmir to 31st of July; Lieutenant the Hon. E. B. Stopford, 1st Royal Irish Fusiliers, leave to the Hills North of Mari to 5th August: Captain F. T. Thornton, 2nd Royal Sussex Regiment, leave to Dhalcote to 15th July; and Lieutenant H. W. Iles, R. A., leave to Mari and Kashmir to 30th of September.

A REWARD of Rs. 150 is to be distributed between Inspector Bradbury and Serjeants Forsyth, Smith and Rhenius by the military authorities for apprehending, on the 21st ultimo, five privates of the 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Light Infantry, who deserted from their regiment in Bangalore lately.

THE Government of India has approved of the proposal of the Surgeon-General, H. M.'s Forces, Bengal, to reduce, by half a Native Field Hospital, the number of Field Hospials, half British and one Native, alloted to Quetta: thus reducing the total number required for all purposes to 30, and also to a modification in the distribution of the eight British Field Hospitals, authorized for the lines of communication. By this arrangement the thirty Field Hospitals (17 British and 13 Native) will be maintained in the three Presidencies for British and Native troops, and will be distributed as follows:—

	British.	Natives.
Frontiers	1	3
First Army Corps	8	10
Lines of Communication ...	8	...
Total	71	13

The Government of India has also approved of the modifications in the Army Regulations, India, Vol. VI., necessitated by the above arrangement.

As there is reason to believe that all soldiers are not aware of the benefit that the Clothing regulations confer on them in permitting the retention of such articles of time-expired clothing as may be necessary to save the new clothing, or for use on fatigue duty, it has been notified that tunics, frocks, dress and undress jackets, waistcoats, pantaloons, trowsers or trews, forage caps, and boots or shoes need not be given into store immediately on becoming time-expired, but may be retained for such further period as they may be of use to the wearers. In the case of boots or shoes which have been repaired at the expense of the soldiers, they are not to be taken from the men until they are absolutely worn out and useless. Commanding Officers will be held responsible that the soldier derives the fullest possible benefit from the advantages that the regulations in question confer upon him.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

IT is officially notified that the Sub-Committee of the Public Service Commission will commence its sittings in Bombay at the Secretariat on Monday, the 18th inst. It is requested that persons desirous of offering evidence should at once communicate their names and addresses to the President of the Sub-Committee to the care of the Acting Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a brief note of the points on which they wish to tender evidence. The following is an extract from the orders of the Government of India defining the duties of the Sub-Committee and restricting he scope of the inquiry to the practical issues which it is desired to elucidate:—

It will be the duty of the Sub-Committee to obtain and digest evidence on definite questions of fact to be placed before the Public Service Commission when it re-assembles later in the year. The subjects of the Sub-Committee's enquiry are, first, the present regulations of the various departments as to admission to the various grades and ranks in each; the conditions of service in each department, and the capacity for rendering efficient service therein, of the various classes who put forward claims to such employment. It will be convenient that the Sub-Committee should closely restrict the scope of its inquiry to the practical issues which it is desired to elucidate.

The inquiry in respect of the several departments will proceed in the following order:—Accounts, Customs, Education, Forests, Jails, Mint, Opium, Pilot Service, Post Office, Police, Public Works, Registration, Salt, Surveys, and the Telegraphs.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY.

THE mortality from cholera in Bombay City is increasing. From the statement prepared by Dr. Weir, the Health Officer of the Municipality, and published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, it appears that six deaths from cholera were registered during the week ending 5th inst., being an increase of fifty per cent. on the number of fatalities in the previous week. It would be interesting to know whether, in view of recent revelations, any of these cases could be attributed to arsenical poisoning. The case of the Hindu mendicant who was at first supposed to have succumbed to cholera, but who on *post-mortem* examination was found to have died from arsenical poisoning, is not included in the list of fatal cholera cases. Three of the deaths occurred in Mazagon, a favourite breeding-place for cholera; one in the Market section, one in Umarkhady, and one so far away as Sion. As usual the victims were all low-caste Hindus, with the exception of one African. Cholera is always in our midst, and a mortality of six in a city of nearly a million inhabitants is significant only on account of its smallness. The general death-rate during the past week, namely, 18·33, was even lower than in the previous week, when it was 19·08. In the corresponding week of last year the death-rate was 23·26, and the mean of the corresponding weeks in the previous five years was 24·81

In the Presidency cholera prevails in parts of twelve districts. Last week we complained that the statistics relative to the number of attacks and deaths in the Satara district, where the disease was known to have firmly rooted itself, were not given in the official reports. This week the omission has been supplied, and we find that the reports which had reached us as to the prevalence of cholera in the district were not exaggerated. The disease, it appears, is present in a virulent form in all the talukas of the district, but fortunately it is abating in the Karad and Tasgaon talukas. The number of attacks during the week ending the 5th instant was 1,050, of which so many as 433 terminated fatally, giving a very large percentage of deaths. The same phraseological formality is used in the official reports in describing the prevalence of cholera in the Sholapore district during the past week as in the previous week. The disease is said to occur "here and there in the whole district;" that is to say, 548 cases have occurred, of which 214 were fatal. In the previous week the numbers were 531 attacks and 229 death. In Khandesh there are signs of an improvement. The disease still prevails largely in eight talukas, but last week there were only 464 attacks and 217 deaths, as against 557 attacks and 249 deaths in the previous week. In Ahmednagar, on the other hand, the indications are not so favourable, 523 attacks and 221 deaths having been registered as against 511 attacks and 212 deaths in the previous week. In the Nasik district the disease is rapidly dying out, and the number of attacks has dwindled from 154 in the week ending the 28th ultimo to 24 in the past week, and the number of deaths from 64 to 10. The only places in the Nasik district where cholera occurs is Yeola, Nandgaum, and Malegaum; the public health is good in all the other talukas. No improvement has taken place in the Bijapore district, and though fever attacks have occurred during the week just ended than in the previous week more deaths have occurred. The numbers are:—Week ending June 28th, 221 cases and 98 deaths; week ending July 5th, 210 cases and 107 deaths. What is described as cholera in a mild form has broken out in Baroda An indication of the degree of mildness is afforded by the fact that since the disease first made its appearance 59 cases have occurred, of which 17 were fatal. Cholera is also reported in the following districts:—Thana, 1 case, fatal (Murbad taluka); Ratnagiri, 2 cases, 1 death; Poona, 9 cases and 2 deaths (Purandhur, Bhimthadi, and Haveli talukas); Belgaum 57 cases and 12 deaths (Chikodi and Athni talukas); and Dharwar (slight in Ranebennur).

MR. GINWALLA EXPLAINS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A correspondent of yours, having drawn the attention of your readers to a letter which appeared in the *Times of India* of the 29th ultimo, in which the writer presumes to discover one or two passages in my writings which are parallel to those in Emerson's Essays, has written most disrespectfully in regard to all my writings, which have from time to time appeared, not only in your columns, but in those of your contemporaries.

Allow me, Sir, therefore, to say a few words in respect of the silly charges of plagiarism with which I am accused.

During the past seventeen years I have had the honour to write on many public questions in your columns and in those of your contemporaries. You will observe that hundreds of copies of my articles, published both here and in England, are every year reproduced in pamphlet form, and distributed gratis among my countrymen and English friends.

The present essay of mine on Parsee social life, extending over six columns, abounds in numerous passages, and any man of ordinary sense will see that the matter is such, coming within my personal observation and regarding my own community, that no amount of plagiarism from English books can add to its effectiveness. Some vernacular journals, however, whose ignorance is boundless, have commenced abusing me, saying that I have copied six columns of printed matter from Emerson and other writers, and that I am not competent to treat a subject with which I am familiar by reason of my nationality in ordinary English.

Some of my Parsee critics have lately taken a fancy to abusing me. They have not liked me for my essay on the "Parsee Girl of the Period," published in the *Times of India*, and on the "Parsee Boy of the Period," published in your columns, with editorial comments generally favourable to my views. No little jealousy was excited among some persons by the remarkable and animated discussion which followed the publication of the essays. Your correspondent has, I am sorry to say, encouraged them to pursue their tactics in the Vernacular Press, and I, who have constantly written on industrial, educational and political questions in well-known journals of England and this country, and who have just finished a paper for publication in a high-class magazine like the *Asiatic Quarterly Review*, have been abused without mercy for mere negligence or oversight in a very small portion of my paper on Parsee social life. I must confess to you, Sir, that I am chargeable with negligence in respect of the passage referred to; it was purely an unconscious omission on the face of it, but no right-thinking man, I sincerely hope, will ever believe knowing my antecedents, that I can be guilty of the silly charges of plagiarism which are levelled against me.

I have with great kindness been allowed to write in your columns on various questions, and I may mention that I shall try my best to deserve your commendation in the future, and hope to write yet on a multitude of topics, notwithstanding the hostile attacks that have been made on me so wantonly.—I am, &c.,

NUSSERWANJEE S. GINWALLA.

[If Mr. Ginwalla will be careful to distinguish between Emerson's part and his own in any contributions with which he may hereafter favour us, we shall readily give them fair consideration. Neither he nor Mr. Ryder Haggard need consider his literary career at an end because of the "presumption" of critics who have detected coincidences between their work and that of other well-known authors, who might themselves have been the plagiarists but for the trifling circumstance that they happened to write first.—*Ed. B. G.*]

THE S. S. LAMPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused your para. under the heading of "Loss of the s.s. Lamport."

It appears that you have no conclusive proof that the steamer is lost. You say from intelligence received, she is believed to have foundered in the Red Sea. Why in the Red Sea? I hope and believe there is a good chance of her having passed Aden at night time, and the Suez Crnal without being signalled. For your information, a steamer which sailed hence on the same day, has not been telegraphed as having passed Suez, but has arrived at home all right. Reuter's telegraph agent in the Canal in many cases allows a steamer to pass without telegraphing, and I hope has done so in the case of the Lamport.—Yours, &c.,

July 7, X. Y. Z.

THE PROGRESS OF THE MONSOON.

THE monsoon is progressing more favourably than the prognostications of the weather-prophets with the Government of India had led many of us to expect. The meteorological authorities at Simla, forming their conclusions this year less from the amount of the Himalyan snow-fall than from the general atmospheric conditions prevailing over the whole of India, predicted a retardation of the monsoon rains. So far this prediction remains unverified, and the rains have come upon us with something more than average punctuality. Taking the week ending the 5th inst., up to which date we have reports from all parts of the Presidency, more or less rain has fallen in all districts, excepting three. In Bombay city we had 39½ inches, which so far from indicating any retardation of the "bursat," shows that we are 14·21 inches ahead of the average. Compared with last year we are some inches behind. A fair comparison, however, cannot be made as the burst of the last monsoon was signalised by heavy rains which continued for several days—as many as thirteen inches falling in twelve hours—followed by a long break, during which the crops, especially in the Deccan, suffered much injury owing to the absence of moisture. In the districts the distribution of the rain has not been very even. In the Panch Mahals, for instance, rain is urgently needed in Dohad, though it has been plentiful in other talukas. Nearly fourteen inches of rain have fallen in Kaira, but the cultivators are crying for more for the transplantation of rice. In Nasik sowing operations are in progress, where there has been sufficient rain, but they have been retarded in other places for the want of it. More rain was wanted throughout the Poona district; but later accounts show that the want has been supplied during the past two or three days. Rain has fallen all over the Sholapore district, but more is wanted in some of the talukas. In fact there are few districts where rain has not been general, and where the kharif sowing is retarded for the want of it.

The continuously heavy weather which we have been experiencing of late in Bombay has resulted, as usual, in the collapsing of roads here and there, and in the fall of old walls and decrepit houses. Besides, there has been a serious landslip along Gibbs Road on Malabar Hill, and a huge boulder which rolled down the hill at Forjett Lane on Monday last, broke into the hut of a labourer, standing at the base. But fortunately none of these accidents had been attended by loss of life. The hut adjoining Forjett Lane was tenanted by seven persons; but they were away on their work, with the exception of a woman and a child, who escaped with very slight injuries. Again considering the nature and extent of the landslip which occurred along Gibbs' Road on Tuesday evening, it is a matter of surprise that not a single person has been killed or injured by the accident. Some huts belonging to native workmen are situated but a few yards down the slope, but the tons of earth and stones which fell away stopped short in their downward career but a few feet from these dwellings, and hence it is that these fragile structures of mud walls and thatched roofs stand intact, as if nothing whatever had happened. Some of the large water pipes, 24 inches in diameter, having been disturbed from their position by the depression of the roadway broke loose from their joints. The bursting of the main would have transformed the hill side into a lake, and would have, at least, swamped the workmen's huts, but for the outlet found by the torrents of water in the Gowalia Tank, which is situated in the neighbourhood. Even some mango-trees standing along the slope have remained unscathed, although they have been carried down, root and branch, by the depression of the earth a few feet below the position which they occupied before.

The Municipal authorities have been expending a good deal of energy and activity in repairing the damage as quickly as possible; and with the large gangs of labourers working night and day, the place presents a very busy scene. Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer of the Municipality, and Mr. Tomlinson, Deputy Executive Engineer, direct and supervise the work, and in view of the urgency of the work, a number of superintendents and inspectors belonging to the road repair and water-works departments have been told off on special duty. Long trains of bullock carts, laden with earth and stone required for filling up the ground, are to be seen constantly toiling up the hill. Special attention appears to be devoted at present to fitting together the water pipes and restoring them to their proper position, The accident has not resulted in creating a water famine on Malabar Hill, as the residents have for the present been supplied with water pumped out from the reservoir. The only inconvenience caused by the landslip is the stoppage of all vehicular traffic along the road. But it is expected that the damage would be so far repaired as to enable the Municipality to re-open the road for carriages in two or three days. Several weeks will however elapse before a new road, with a parapet wall as before, is built. The collapse of the road extends over a hundred and fifty feet, the accident having, it is said, been brought on by some excavations carried on in dangerous proximity to the road.

A few feet of road opposite Dadysett Villa along the Chowpatty Seaface collapsed yesterday morning. As the damage is caused at one end of the road, there will be no interruption of traffic.

THE G. I. P. RAILWAY TERMINUS DOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I notice in your issue of to-day's date that Mr. Chisholm takes exception to your having described the construction of the large dome of the above building without centring as a novelty. I may be permitted to explain that the dome is entirely different in form and construction from those quoted by Mr. Chisholm. It is "octagonal," and composed of "eight main ribs at the angles with vaulting between." It was first thought that ordinary centring would be necessary, as in the case of the diagonal ribs or arches of ordinary groining, but on full consideration I decided to dispense with the centring, and constructed the dome with ribs without any centring or supports. For a dome of this form and construction, I believe this to be a novelty, and is of sufficient importance to be remarked upon in any description of the building. The description given in your paper was, I presume, put into such a form as would interest and inform the general public as distinct from the professional reader. That description appears to me to be sufficiently detailed to prevent a professional man from forming an erroneous impression, but if Mr. Chisholm has written under any misapprehension, I can only regret that he did not give me an opportunity of removing it before writing to the public through the medium of your columns.—Yours, &c.,

FREDERICK W. STEVENS.

G. I. P. R. Victoria Terminus, July 7.

MR. B. A. GUPTE AND THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

A RESOLUTION of the Bombay Government on the subject of the services of Mr. B. A. Gupte, of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy School of Art, in connection with the Royal Indian and Colonial Exhibition, has been printed. The Resolution embodies the following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agricultural Department (Exhibitions), dated 8th June:—

"I am directed to forward for the information of his Excellency the Governor the accompanying extract from a printed copy of a letter which has been received by his Excellency the Viceroy from Sir [redacted] Owen, the Secretary to the Executive Committee of the late Colonial and Indian Exhibition, [redacted] remarks on the collections contributed by India to the Exhibition, and to state that although I was not in official charge of any of the collections at the Indian Court, I can confirm the high opinion given of Mr. B. A. Gupte, who certainly devoted himself to his duties in the most conscientious and exemplary manner under circumstances of great difficulty and temptation.

"2. I am to add that an official report is expected soon from the India Office, when Mr. Gupte's services will receive official acknowledgment in a more formal manner. In the meanwhile the Government of Bombay may be glad to be informed of the excellent services rendered by him."

The Resolution directs that Mr B. A. Gupte be informed that the Governor in Council has learned with pleasure that he performed his duties in connexion with the Exhibition so satisfactorily.

NOTES FROM BHAVNAGAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JULY 3.

A SHORT account of the distribution of prizes at the Gowrishankar Vedashala was telegraphed to you, but a longer account will not be out of place. The ceremony derives greater importance from the fact that the occasion was graced by the presence of H. H. Sir Takhatsinghji. As it was previously arranged that his Highness was to preside, every preparation befitting the occasion was made. The students of the Vedashala were arranged in the order of their studies in the hall, where Mr. Gowrishankar, C.S.I., now Swami Shri Sachchidanand Sarsvati, resides. Handsome prizes were awarded.

At about 6 p.m. his Highness, accompanied by the Devan Mr. Vithaldas, Messrs. Lalubhai, Vidyaram, Madhaosinghji, and others, came to the place, where they were received by Messrs. Vajeshankar and Prabhashankar. Swami Shri Sachchidananji, who had already taken his seat in the hall, received the Maharaj Saheb and showed him to a seat. When all the visitors had taken their seats, a number of the students from each class were brought to the front to recite a few *mantras* of the Vedas. This being done, Rao Saheb Dolatram Maniram, Deputy Educational Inspector, Gohilwad, and honorary secretary to the managing committee, read a report to the following effect:—

Maharaj Saheb, Divanji and Gentlemen,—It is a well-known fact that the religion of the Vedas is the religion of the ancient Aryans, and that the various sects that have been formed till now have always taken it as the basis of their belief. Buddha tried to subvert its influence and succeeded to a certain extent, but Sankara Charya came forward as a champion of the orthodox religion and saved it from a certain destruction. So whatever we now have of it we owe to the efforts of that venerable man. In these days people look much more to the temporal education, and ample means are at hand to receive it. Kathiawad is not an exception to the general rule, and possesses a number of primary and secondary schools, with an arts college. It need not be said that Bhavnagar is the foremost State in such works and has invariably maintained its rank. The name and generosity of H. H. Sir Takhatsinghji is well-known not only in Kathiawad, Gujrat and India, but even in England, for making donations in aid of works of public utility, and to him the people of Bhavnagar owe all sorts of schools and colleges required to impart knowledge to begin the world with. But the question is what knowledge is wanted to complete their education, and the answer will be, religious or moral education. This want is supplied by this institution; and there are few places in India where one can find means to have a complete education, as are found at Bhavnagar. The want was felt long since, and Mr. Gowrishankar with his usual keen-sightedness saw it. He, who has risen to the position of a Devan from an humble post, and whose heart has been always devoted to the making of this State, thought it best to make use of his own purse in such a laudable work, believing at the same time that it is all the same whether the Darbar or he himself defrayed the expenses, as his humble penny was also paid by the Darbar. This is really very good of him, but when his whole life is reviewed, it can be seen that it will always be an example for the generations to follow. It is rather difficult to describe in a short report all the doings of a man, whose advice is not only sought by native Chiefs and Ministers, but even by the highest European officials in matters relating to Native States. Thus the Vedashala was established in Samvat 1941, A. D. 1885. The numbers of students on the roll at present is 86, of whom there are several who come from very remote parts of the country.

The report having been read, a few slokas composed expressly for the occasion were recited, and prizes were distributed by the Maharaj Saheb himself. Not only the pupils but the Gurus (masters) also received awards in the shape of costly shawls.

His Highness then said it was a matter of great satisfaction to him to see that there was such an institution as the Vedashala in his capital, where religious education was imparted to the sons of the Brahmins. It was a matter of equal satisfaction that the school had been founded by his able Devan, Mr. Gowrishankar, who had done so much for his State, and for which he felt himself greatly indebted to him. Then with his usual generosity he announced that the State will make an annual grant of Rs. 100 for prizes.

Swami Shri Sachchidanandji thanked his Highness for the trouble he had taken, and expressed a hope, which amounted to a belief, that his Highness will continue his liberal policy and do everything in his power for the good of those whom he is destined to rule.

Messrs. Vajeshankar and Prabashankar then thanked their Royal guest for presiding on the occasion. The former, who is the eldest son of Mr. Gowrishankar, takes a great deal of interest in bringing to light the ancient history of his country, and is a great antiquarian himself.

In connection with this matter I may mention that the Maharaj Saheb has of late begun to take a lively interest in State affairs, taking an active part in the administration. He frequently visits the public offices in his capital. The people have full access to him and lay their grievances before him personally.

The weather is now cool. The total rainfall up to date is seven inches. The rainfall in the district is also general. In most of the places sowing operations have been already commenced.

THE BANKS OF BENGAL AND MADRAS.

THE Bank of Bengal has declared a dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum. The profits amount approximately to Rs. 15,54,000 of which the dividend absorbs 10 lakhs. 2 lakhs have been added to the Reserve Fund, Rs. 40,000 to the Pension Fund, and the balance of Rs. 3,14,000 carried forward.

The Bank of Madras will pay a dividend for the half-year ending the 30th ultimo of Rs. 35, free of income-tax, being at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum. The total amount of the dividend is Rupees three lakhs and fifty thousand; one and a quarter lakhs have been placed to the credit of the Reserve Fund, bringing it up to eleven lakhs; and a balance of nearly seventy-nine thousand rupees is carried forward. The nett profit on the half-year's operations amounted to Rs. 5,16,936-5-6.

THE ABORTIVE REVOLTS IN NEPAUL.

IT has already been announced in our telegraphic columns that the restlessness of certain ambitious spirits in Nepaul has culminated in a couple of abortive attempts to overthrow the ruling power. The first attempt at revolt occurred in the early part of June in the district of Duncootah, which lies to the north of the Kingdom, within the low hills between the Tamru and Arun Rivers and to the north of Purneah. Here, it appears, some sepoys and others, bearing proclamation with the seal of Runbir Jung, stirred up the inhabitants and made the local authorities anxious for the fate of the Treasury. They were, however, suppressed, several arrests seems to have been made, and four men have since been hung, who are said to have confessed that they were actually emissaries of Runbir Jung. The second affair, which is of greater consequence, took place not much more than a week ago at Palpa, a hill town, and garrison of some importance, lying northwards of Gorakhpore. The *Pioneer* gives the following particulars of the affair:—

There are four regiments of regulars in or about this place at present, commanded by Colonel Tez Bahadur, a collateral of the Rana family, to which most of the exiled Sirdars now in British territory belong, as also the present Minister. The Colonel seems to have been on the alert, for he quickly disarmed his opponents, and captured several important persons, without bloodshed. Among these is Dal Bikrum Jung, second of General Jeet Jung, the exiled Commander-in-Chief, who with his partners in misfortune will have an uneasy journey into Khatmandu in a bamboo cage—that being the orthodox conveyance for important prisoners whose escape *en route* is apprehended. As a detail it may be noted that each of these is constructed as a "little case," so that the inmate can neither stand nor lie at full length. Those who are relations of the Prime Minister are not likely to be put to death; but it is not likely either that they will be let off with banishment to renew their schemes of leisure in British India.

MUNICIPAL LAND DEALINGS IN BOMBAY.

PEEROZBAI, widow of Edulji Nusserwanji Mehta, who describes herself as a "poor, blind, unprotected and helpless widow," has presented a lengthy petition to the Bombay Town Council, submitting the circumstances under which the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, "ostensibly with the co-operation of your Council by the proposed authority of Government and under the alleged sanction of the law," has attempted to deprive her of the greater portion of her land on the Flats, near the old race-course at Byculla, which formed her only means of maintenance. Peerozbai says that in October, 1884, the Assistant Executive Engineer inspected her land prior to the formation of the Ripon Road, and made her an offer of one rupee per square yard for the portion, not subject to any tenancy, and an amount equal to 25 years' rental for the other portion thereof, subject to tenancies and leases. Being below market rate, the widow refused to sell the land, whereupon, she says, "the Municipality of Bombay without the least previous notice or intimation invaded and trespassed upon the required land, and by means of the superintendent of their drainage works and servants and labourers assumed possession and commenced to excavate, and did excavate for several days, and otherwise damaged and injured the said land—all which could not have been done with any other object than that of depreciating the value of the land." Peerozbai protested against "these arbitrary and unlawful proceedings," and the Commissioner re-opened the negotiations, but the same price being offered, it was not accepted. The Council then gave sanction to the Commissioner to take possession of the land. The Collector in an interview with the widow then offered one rupee and 20 years' purchase, and as she still refused to accept it, she received notice that possession would be taken on Monday, 18th May, 1885, "although the possession so intended to be taken could not have been genuine, inasmuch as possession had actually been taken by the Municipality themselves of their own arbitrary will and act so far back as the 29th December 1884." The case came before the High Court and the offer of the Collector was confirmed.

"It is an undeniable fact," adds Peerozbai, "that as long as twelve months before my own land was required, the Municipality had themselves purchased only 2,600 square-yards of land close to mine belonging to the Hindustan Mill, for the purposes of the new road, giving by way of exchange, for its value nearly double the quantity, or 4,400 square-yards of Municipal land at a much better locality, namely the junction of the seven roads—a circumstance which could leave no doubt that the Municipality themselves must have long before the construction of the new road valued the land taken for such road at twice the value of the land at the junction aforesaid. The Municipal Commissioner has, moreover, secured intending purchasers for the portion of my land not needed for the purposes it was taken at prices some ten times in excess of those offered to and declined by me and afterwards confirmed in the High Court against my own opposition and against the dissent of the Assessor appointed on my behalf. And while it is manifestly erroneous to suppose that the mere formation of the new Ripon Road could make such an enormous rise in the value of the land—this result must lead to the only conclusion that the price offered by the Collector and confirmed by the Court was far below the legitimate value of the land before the formation of the road. But as it would seem that I am precluded by the terms of the Land Acquisition Act from questioning the propriety of the compensation awarded to me, it is not my object, nor would it be my interest to do more than draw the merciful attention of your Council to the fact that the price allowed to me for the land was far below its actual value both before and at the time it was taken. My present protest, however, is based on different and far more cogent reasons. What I now respectfully contend is that in taking from me land more than needed for public purposes and in reselling the excess of such land for their own private gains, the Municipality have been acting not only in open denial of the the commonest Justice to me, but also in contravention of the true intent and spirit of the law."

The petitioner does not dispute that the Commissioner is authorised to apply for land required for purposes of the Municipal Act, but, she urges, "he is not entitled to apply for land as needed for the purposes of the Municipal Act which was not so needed and which was intended only for resale by him at a profit." It is an indisputable fact, states Peerozbai in support of her contention, that of the 8,055 square yards of her land taken by the Municipality, only 2,450 were needed, or had been applied for the purposes of the road, leaving 5,605 square yards in the hands of the Municipality, which they are now about to sell at prices some ten times larger than those at which the same was forced out of her." Other land owners in the locality, she alleges, have had the surplus restored to them. In her case she thinks the scissors have been unlawfully applied by the Commissioner to a fearful extent, and she therefore prays for the restoration of the surplus land in recognition of which she agrees to the withdrawal of the proportionate part of the amount now lying in the hands of the Collector as value awarded by him, confirmed by the High Court and offered to be paid to her for the land.

PRIVATE MARKETS IN BOMBAY.

**MR. CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY has s

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Dhoney 'Sangamaltu Jhuyar,' of 185 tons, was found in distress and abandoned by the British ship 'Largo Bay' in Lat. 16° 38' N. and Long. 89° 4' E. on Sunday the 12th instant. Commanders of ships are warned of the vessel being adrift, so that a careful look-out may be kept to avoid the danger.

"THE 7 Pagodas Light, Madras, will be exhibited on the 10th July next. As already described in this office Notice of 5th March last, it will be a fourth order dioptric fixed red light placed on a small grey turret erected on a rock (marked on chart 'ruined pagoda on rock very conspicuous') distant about half mile inland, in latitude 12° 37' N. and longitude 80° 11' E, and its height above mean sea level will be 119 feet. Its range of visibility is 17 miles, but being a red light it will probably not be seen more than 10 miles. The following information has been published by the Port Officer, Calcutta, in his Notice to Mariners No. 21 dated 21st April 1887, received from Commander Carpenter, R. N., in charge of the Indian Marine Survey, regarding the danger which the above light is intended to warn vessels of: 'Rockingham Patches,—Lying close off the coast 25 miles south of Madras, consist of a few rocky heads inside the 10-fathom line. The shoalest water found on them was 11 feet and the outermost danger 3½ fathoms: rock lies on the following bearings at 1½ miles off the shore:—

Red light Tower ...	S.-W. by S.,	distance 5½ miles.
Tripular Hill ...	N.-W. by W. „	4½ „
Extreme of Covelam Point	N. ½ E. „	6 „
Finger Peak ...	N.-W. by W ½ W. „	11½ „

Vessels should not get into less than 12 fathoms in passing this danger. Tripular Hill is low, and has a temple on it that looks like a bungalow. Finger Peak, which is not conspicuous when bearing northward of west, is the southernmost part of all the high land visible. 'The red light tower is a conspicuous object by day. The distance off shore judged by eye is very deceptive.'"

THE steamer St Oswald, 1,801 tons, Captain G Davey, was cleared out last evening for Antwerp, for which port she carries a general cargo.

THE steamer Bedouin, 1,276 tons, sailed yesterday, under Captain T H Jennings for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo only.

THE steamer Merton Hall, 2,646 tons, sailed from Bombay, yesterday, under Captain Charles Barnes, laden with a general cargo and Lieut, G D Close and two missionary ladies on board.

THE Hall Line steamer Methley Hall, 2,241 tons, Captain Allen Buck, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, from Liverpool (June 11). She brought from that port a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Remington, Mr. Davies and Mr Sen.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
7TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Nubia.....	2319	T. G. Knox	A	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Berenice....	1707	C. Sbutega.....	B	Loyd's Agents.
„ Pekin	3900	A. Symons.....	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Bengal.....	2521	W. B. Andrews.	D	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Mobile.....	916	C. Doert	E	Bombay Persian S. N. Co.
„ C. Murray..	1372	Warfolk.....	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Tarpeia	1182	H. Care	G	Ralli Brothers.
„ Brookfield...	1599	A. Stabell	H,J	Beyts Craig &Co
„ C. Maclean..	1196	Schofield	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Lord Charlemont....	2055	Bocquet	L	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ M. Hall	..	A. Buck	M	E. Bates & Co.
„ Germania ..	1902	W. H. Thomas...	N	Beyts Craig &Co
„ Athabasca..	1645	J. George	O	Beyts Craig &Co
Ship Talavera..	1729	Robson	P	B. I. S. N. Co.
S.S. Amana	2157	Thwaite	Q	K. Nixon & Co.
„ St. Oswald..	1801	G. Davey	Ibis	K. Nixon & Co.
Ship Ardenoraig	2071	Humphries	..	Walsh Lovett & Co.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
7	Methley Hall (s)..	Buck.....	Liverpool, June 11.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
7	Merton Hall (s) ..	Barnes.....	Port Said and Liverpool.
	Bedouin (s)	Jennings....	Dunkirk.
	Chindwara (s).....	Jacob	Coast and Calcutta.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday:—
Steamer St. Oswald, Davey, for Antwerp.
„ Tarpeia, Care, for Port Said.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July. 3 Rowa s .....Mann .....London, May 26.
Kylemore .....Puxley .....Liverpool, March 18.

DEPARTURES.

July 3.—Steamers Sirocco and Kohinur. Ship Royal George.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July. 4 Champion .....Mauritius.
5 Umballa s.....Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

July. 3 Ganges s.....Calcutta.
3 Colombo.....Liverpool.
4 Clan Gordon s....Coconada.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Lord Charlmont (s), 2,250 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

Esther Roy (s), 150 bales gunny rags, P Heerji; 100 bales gunny rags, B Moolji.

FOR LONDON.

Bengal (s), 18 cwts deer horns, J Md Remtoola; 120 cwts gum, and 8 cases nut megs, B Sujein; 10 bales goat and sheep skins, M Shapoorji; 110 sales cotton, Glade and Co; 649 cwts myrabolums, H Gokaldass; 200 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros; 20 bales hides and skins, D Sassoon and Co; 16 bales skins, M J Joomabai and Co; 29 bales skins, S Molookbai and Co; 8 bales hides, Pestanji Edulji.

Rohilla (s), 110 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Bedouin (s), 1,950 cwts linseed, A Blaschock and Co.

Clan McLean (s), 500 cwts buffalo horns, R Cadarbhai

FOR HULL.

Othello (s), 1,000 cwts myrabolums, and 1,999 cwts linseed, K Luckmidas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Nubia (s), 700 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

Brookfield (s), 1,400 cwts wheat, and 1,500 cwts groundnuts, Lang Moir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Inchrhona (s),9,499 cwts rapeseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 12,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Amana (s), 1,423 cwts linseed, 5,082 cwts wheat, 1,312 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co; 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ld; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co.

Singapore (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Athabasca (s), 1,980 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR LEGHORN.

Singapore (s), 8,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA

Pekin (s), 40 bales twist, Finlay Muir and Co; 50 bales cotton, J H Latimer and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Pekin (s), 50 bales twist, S E Sassoon; 52 chests opium, S Abbraham; 62 chests opium, N J Abbraham; 4 chests opium, F N Postwalla; 7 chests opium, J Norosji.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Pekin (s), 50 bales twist, and 70 chests opium, N J Abbraham; 11 chests opium, S Abbraham; 62 chests opium, E J Abbraham; 105 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 4.

Scott, Capt, Bl, E Lanc Regt, on duty, from Ferozpore.

JULY 6.

Stevens, Lt, Mad Cavy, on leave, from Kamptee.

JULY 7.

Macdonald, Lt, Bo, 8th B I, on furlough, from Mussoorie.

Ferris, Sergt-Major, Bl, 1st Bl Cavy, on furlough, from Peshawer.

Benton, Lt, Bl, 17th Lancers, on leave, from Lucknow.

Daunt, Lt, Bo 7th Dn-Guards, on sick leave, from Mhow.

Cuthbertson, Capt, Bo R A, off leave, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 7.

Shaw, Major, Bo, Dub Fu, on duty, to Poona.

Fane, Col, Be, Gloster Regt, on duty, to Poona.

Hudson, Lt, Bl, 5th Goorkhas, from language leave, to Abottabad.

Macnaghten, Col, Bo Cavy, on leave, to Poona.

Candy, Capt, Bo, Offg Musketry staff, on duty, to Deolalee.

THE BODYKE EVICTIONS AND THE OPINION OF PARLIAMENT.

ON June 16, a debate took place on the motion of Mr. Dillon that the House should adjourn, to call attention to the evictions at Bodyke and other evictions now going on in different parts of Ireland. He denounced the system of rack-renting pursued on this particular estate, of which he gave several instances, and related the story of the operations at Bodyke, charging the police with cruel and brutal conduct.

Mr. A. J. Balfour repeated that the Government would certainly not be justified in granting the inquiry asked for. He also said that he could not ask the officials on the spot to give him reports as to what was going on, and he denied that those in the papers were accurate. Later on in the evening, Mr. Mathew, the Home Secretary, incautiously quoted the reports of the officials on the spot, which showed that the Irish Secretary's excuse was wide of the fact.

Sir W. Harcourt.—I should have thought it was impossible for human ingenuity to have exceeded the success of the Secretary for Ireland in the art he has shown of damaging the cause which he rose to support. (Cheers.) But here, I think, he must own the Home Secretary to be his superior. A speech more injurious to the cause of peace in Ireland or to the landlords of that country, whose cause he espouses, I venture to say, was never heard in this House. (Home Rule cheers.) Now as regards the police I have only one thing to say. I think the Irish police have great reason to complain of the manner in which they have been treated by the Secretary for Ireland. The Secretary for Ireland thought fit to appeal to me upon the subject; and certainly for some years I was responsible for the conduct of the police; but, indeed, when charges, just or unjust, were advanced against the police, I should have been ashamed to have got up in this House and say that I had not in my possession the information requisite to defend them. (Cheers.) But what now appears? The Secretary for Ireland says, "Oh, how could Colonel Turner be expected to write reports every evening?" It was an exclamation of mine of astonishment at such an assertion that called forth the appeal to me from the Secretary for Ireland. Why, it appears that at the very time Colonel Turner did write a report and perfectly well know what had been going on. What then becomes of

THE CONSCIENCE OF THE SECRETARY FOR IRELAND,

which could not call upon the commanding officer to make reports every evening of what had taken place? Of course I knew a man in the position of Colonel Turner must have written them. What had happened was that the Secretary for Ireland had not read them. (Loud cheers.) It is always necessary for him to get somebody else to read his papers and to answer questions. Consequently, Sunday dinner is discovered that Colonel Turner, whom the conscience of the Secretary for Ireland could not call upon to make reports, had made reports at the time to the Home Secretary, and actually since this very Sunday which is in question, upon the next day, he made a report. As before dinner it is the right hon. gentleman, the member for Thanet (Colonel King-Harman), who has to answer questions on Irish affairs, so after dinner the Home Secretary is put up to read the reports of Colonel Turner.

Mr. A. J. Balfour.—What I stated was that Colonel Turner did communicate by telegraph, but that naturally he was not able in telegraphic despatches to give details as to what this priest or that priest, this crowd or that crowd, might have done, and that therefore I was not able to answer detailed accusations.

Sir W. Harcourt.—I am extremely surprised. If I saw grave charges advanced—

Mr. A. J. Balfour.—Not advanced at the time.

Sir W. Harcourt.—Advanced, whether in newspapers or elsewhere, to the police, I should have felt it my duty to make myself acquainted with the facts. (Cheers.) I make no charge against the Irish police. The charge I make is against the Irish Secretary for not having placed himself in a proper position to defend the Irish police. In proceeding now to deal with the argument of the Home Secretary I will endeavour to meet him with a personal civility he does not always extend to his opponents. ("Oh.") The Home Secretary has stated that the question of the conduct of Colonel O'Callaghan has nothing to do with this matter, and that it was not the basis of this motion. In my opinion it is the whole question—(cheers),—and it is because it is the whole question that I entirely concur with the right hon. gentleman, the member for Newcastle, in saying that it is directly germane to the Crimes Bill which has been so long under discussion. It is because I believe that the Crimes Bill has been introduced and will be worked in the interests and for the purposes of Colonel O'Callaghan and his class that I think that it is very well that the English people should understand the use to which this Bill is to be put. (Opposition cheers and counter cheers.) The Home Secretary said that the case of Colonel O'Callaghan was an exceptional instance. I wish I thought so. I am sorry to say—though I hope and believe, and know, that there are many favourable exceptions—that Colonel O'Callaghan is

A SPECIMEN OF IRISH LANDLORDS.

(Loud Ministerial cries of "No, no," and Home Rule cheers.) I say that, Sir, not upon any opinion or judgment of my own; I say it upon the authority of Royal Commissions; I say that that assertion which I have now made is the kernel and marrow of the conclusions drawn from the evidence of the Devon Commission. (Home Rule cheers.) What was the verdict of that evidence? It was that the Irish landlords as a class had robbed, plundered, and confiscated all the improvements of the tenant. It is no exceptional case, but one that has been going on from generation to generation in Ireland. It has been a policy of the most cruel, most unjust, and most remorseless character. (Home Rule cheers.) Why was it done in Ireland and why was it not done in England? Why, because the English Parliament has been willing to put English bayonets at the disposal of the Irish landlords—(hear, hear)—and because if the English landlords ever desired or attempted to do the same thing we know very well that the English Parliament would not have put bayonets at their disposal. (Hear, hear.) Therefore it is not an economic question, as the Home Secretary asserts, but a political question; and therefore I say that a system of plunder so exceptional, which has gone on from generation to generation in Ireland, which to every man who examined into it brought a sense of shame and indignation, was one for the first time attempted to be dealt with by the right hon. gentleman, the member for Mid-Lothian, in 1870. Because he attempted to remedy this injustice and to stay this system of plunder we all know how he was assailed with cries of confiscation. But that was not sufficient. So entirely impossible was it to trust Irish landlords to deal fairly by their tenants that the Irish Land Bill of 1881 was passed, compelling them to do so and preventing them from

CONFISCATING TENANTS' IMPROVEMENTS.

That Bill, therefore, undertook to fix rents, and, being impossible to trust Irish landlords not to evict unjustly, fixity of tenure was given. I say that the legislation of 1881 was passed because in the opinion of Parliament it was necessary to legislate against the class of which I say Colonel O' Callaghan is a specimen. (Opposition cheers.) That is the history of the legislation of 1881. I will endeavour to explain why that legislation failed. You fix rent upon certain prices and upon the assumption that those prices will generally rule during the period for which they are fixed. There happened an extreme crisis in agriculture, and of course the settlement is disturbed by that fall in prices, and what under the legislation of 1881 was fixed as a fair rent in 1882 becomes an unfair rent in 1886 or 1887. Any fair landlord will recognize that, but the O'Callaghans' not a bit. (Home Rule cheers.) You all admit that Colonel O'Callaghan does not. He stands upon the letter of his bond; Shylock the Home Secretary calls him—it is a fine name, and I thank him for the word. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) They do not recognize the fact that rent has become unfair in consequence of the fall in prices. All this was perfectly notorious last autumn. We told you exactly what would happen—that rents had become unfair, and that consequently the provision which Parliament had made against the injustice or Irish landlords would be inadequate, and that you ought to make provision for this. There were three answers which you made. In the first place you said that prices had not fallen—you are ashamed of that now. (Opposition laughter.) Then you said, "Oh! the Irish landlords are such excellent men that they are quite certain to do justice under the circumstances." Bodyke is the answer to that, and many another place. (Loud Home Rule cheers.) Then you told us that rents were not too high, but you appointed a Commission to inquire. That Commission has told you that the rents are much too high in consequence of the fall in prices. That being the situation of things, and that having been the situation of things for the last 12 months, what do you do? You ask us why we charge you with Bodyke. Because you ought six months ago to have made the transactions of Bodyke impossible. (Loud Home Rule cheers.) If you had listened, which you never will do, which you always refuse to do, to the representatives of the Irish people who know something of Ireland, and at whom the Chief Secretary laughs, as he laughs now—(cheers)—at the laugh of that sublime ignorance—(laughter)—which he takes for

THE CONSUMMATION OF STATESMANSHIP.

If you had condescended to listen to the representatives of Ireland they would have told you—in fact they did tell you—the exact state of affairs. They said that prices had fallen, consequently, that judicial rents had become unfair, and that if you did not provide some remedy unjust landlords would take advantage of that state of things that there would be cruel scenes of injustice, and there would be public disturbance and public discontent. You paid no attention to those representations. You bring in a Coercion Bill instead, and because that Bill was not swallowed—as Lord Salisbury thought that all Coercion Bills ought to be passed in two hours—you provided no remedy. You might have prevented the Bodyke and all such other scenes, you might have prevented the Plan of Campaign and all this irregular action, which injustice always produces when a legal remedy is not provided. Then the Home Secretary comes forward and says, "Is there anybody who talks of forbidding a man to exercise the full extent of his legal rights?" He talks about the right hon. gentleman, the member for Bristol, whose absence we all deplore, and says that the right hon. gentleman repudiated the calumny that he put pressure on the landlords. I never saw a man calumniate himself. Why, the right hon. gentleman himself took credit for having put pressure upon the landlords—the pressure of a strong remonstrance to induce them not to bring great evils upon their country and their class. (Hear, hear.) The Home Secretary said that he had not taken the trouble to read the Blue-book. He never read,

SIR REDVERS BULLER'S EVIDENCE.

Sir R. Buller said that he went on a particular mission to a particular landlord—that is, Colonel O'Callaghan—to remonstrate with him. That is the action of the Government which the right hon. gentleman denounces. That, no doubt, was not the very best action, but it was the second best. The best action would have been that the Government should have provided a real legal remedy, when the right hon. gentleman ridiculed. What answer is it to say that as long as the law is unjust we must enforce it. It is in your power, it is your duty to reform it, and then you need not enforce an unjust law. The Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant says, "You are delaying the Land Bill." (Ministerial cheers.) We know very well who are delaying the Land Bill. (Opposition cheers.) Why has the Land Bill been postponed week after week, month after month, in another place—a Bill nominally introduced for the protection of the tenants—in order that it may be mutilated and cut down to suit the interests of the Irish landlords? (Cheers.) These are the persons who have delayed the Land Bill, and who, having delayed it as long as they pleased, have made it worthless if it is to be passed. (Hear, hear.) The object and use of this debate is to show, and it will show, the English people what is the present condition of the relations of landlord and tenant in Ireland. (Cheers and counter cheers.) It will show this also—that the relations of the English Government to the Irish Government enables the landlords in Ireland to do things which would not be tolerated for one moment in this country. (Hear, hear.) I hope there are no O'Callaghans in England; but, if there were, I venture to say they would not be allowed to do what Colonel O'Callaghan has done in Ireland. All this abominable raising of rent, all this

UNJUST CONFISCATION OF OTHER MEN'S PROPERTY

—all these things, which generations of Irish landlords, supported by the force of England, have done much to put an end to. You have sought to put an end to the system by placing this Coercion Bill in the hands of Irish landlords. One of our great objections to the Coercion Bill is this, that when it is passed the Irish landlords can say to the Home Secretary and the Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant, "You are bound to use all the powers of the law to carry out the rights of the landlords," and

A GREAT FIELD FOR ENTERPRISE.

The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* thinks Young Scotsmen, who are on the look-out for a career might do worse than turn their attention to China. He says:—

It is a country of which comparatively little is known, and with undeveloped resources which are certain ere long to yield to the steady pressure of Western progress. As yet European commerce has done little more than tap the Eastern seaboard, and the vast regions which stretch away to the Russian frontier are still, commercially speaking, unexplored. Mr. James's paper on Manchuria, read at a recent meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, should do something to draw attention to that province of the Chinese Empire. Whether the trade of the interior be first tapped by way of Upper Burmah or in other directions matters little. Several outlets will be needed if the barrier is once broken down. I have just had the opportunity of hearing the views of a commercial man long resident in China on the present condition and future prospects of European trade in the Far East. My informant is an Englishman, but he had not been talking many minutes before he volunteered the statement that the great proportion of "Englishmen" in China were Scotsmen. Americans, too, have of late years flocked to China in enormous numbers, and the Germans have become a power in the land. So much has of late been heard of the keen competition between British and German traders that I was naturally anxious to learn what were the views of one who had himself some into contact and competition with the Teuton. The German, my friend said, is, in the first place, a better linguist than the Englishman using the word to include all who speak English. In the second place, he will work for less than our countrymen will take. And, in the third place, he will "kow tow" to the Chinaman, which the Britisher won't do. On the other hand, the Briton has the start as the first comer, and that means a good deal in a conservative country such as China; and as a trader he is bolder and more adventurous than the German. This conservative instinct is really the rock on which British trade is built. A Chinaman who enters a store to buy a knife will not dream of taking one on which the name of "Rogers" is not found. No matter how excellent the workmanship, everything which does not bear the impress of the famous Sheffield firm is at once rejected. I was particularly anxious to ascertain if the charge of adulteration and deterioration in quality which is so often found in consular reports with reference to British goods was well founded. In the particular case of Sheffield knives, my informant said the quality was maintained at the same high level; but, unfortunately, some German houses had unscrupulously forged the name of "Rogers," which they put on inferior German goods, with a result which is easily understood. Manchester cotton goods had not, however, sustained their former reputation in the East, and heavy sizing was producing its inevitable results. German vessels, too, were monopolising the coasting trade, because a Chinaman who chartered a British vessel for the transport of cooties from one port to another was hampered by regulations as to the number of men who could be lawfully carried. German vessels were subject to no such regulations, and the crowding was frequently disgraceful. All this may serve to explain the hold which German traders have got in China. But if once the country were to become accessible to the trade of Europe there would be room for all. The language is the great drawback. Very few of the British residents speak Chinese, and my friend asserts with the utmost confidence that there is a splendid career open for young Scotsmen or Englishmen with fair commercial aptitudes who will take the trouble—and it is no light task—to obtain a serviceable knowledge of Chinese. One firm of European chemists has quite recently produced an anti-opium medicine, and by judicious and advertisement an enormous trade has developed, not only in China, but in many parts of India; and other firms have been induced to follow this example; but as conservative is the Chinaman that the original firm has practically a monopoly of the trade, and all efforts to shake their position are unavailing.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE GIFT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Scotsman*, writing from Rome on June 10, says:—

Yesday has left the Vatican for its destination in England the gift which His Holiness Leo XIII. presents to Queen Victoria, in token of the Pontiff's congratulations to her Majesty on the fiftieth anniversary of her reign. The gift as a work of art is worthy alike of its donor and its recipient. It is a copy in mosaic of the noblest female figure ever designed or painted by Raphael—the world-famous representation of Poetry in the Stanza della Segnatura. No one who has visited Rome and the art treasures of the Vatican can fail to remember the allegorical frieze of "Parnassus," which fills the space over the window of the first stanza—a frieze which finds its complement and culmination in the figure of Poetry on the ceiling, whose she sits in the clouds, with a background of blue, star-spangled sky, her seat of marble adorned with tragic masks, her hair garlanded with laurel, her golden lyre and her parchment scroll vibrating with the breath of heavenly inspiration, while two Genii bear the inscription, "Inspired by the Divinity." It is this figure which the accomplished Pontiff, himself a skilled votary of the Muses, has caused to be reproduced, with the best artistic resources of his mosaic manufactory, as his special gift to our Queen. Of the reproduction I have the authority of a well-known expert for saying—"It is a wonderful piece of mosaic. The flesh parts, face, and arms are so fine that no joinings are perceptible." I may add, on the same authority, that "it took the Cavalieri de Angelis several years to finish, and will rank with his chefs-d'œuvre as a perfect copy for expression and style."

There are reasons why the reigning Pope should have taken special pains in selecting the subject and the accessories of his Jubilee gift to the Queen. About forty-five years ago, as Monsignor Pecci, he was Papal Nuncio at the Court of Brussels, and on several occasions, at the table of King Leopold, he met Queen Majesty and the Prince Consort, both of whom were so pleased with his presence and conversation that he received an invitation to Buckingham Palace, where he more than confirmed the favourable impression already made by his talents and accomplishments. Again in February 1878, when he succeeded Pius the Ninth in the Holy See, among all the congratulations that reached him by telegraph from the crowned heads and Presidents of Christendom, the very first he received was that of Queen Victoria—a circumstance on which he has been known to dwell with satisfaction at special audiences granted to British subjects.

When we had done admiring this noble contribution to her Majesty's pictorial treasures, we were introduced to another artist in the mosaic manufactory, who was employed on a Rubens—one of the few works of the master to be met with in the "States of the Church"—a lovely Madonna and Child. The original picture is one of the chief ornaments of Castel Gandolfo, the summer residence of the Popes, which towers over the Alban Lake, but which, since 1870, when it was the policy of the Curia that the Holy Father should pose as a dispossessed monarch and should never quit the Vatican, the Pope has not once entered. The Madonna and Child, peaceful and pensive as the still mountain tarn beneath their eyes from the central saffron, surrounded by wreaths of flowers of the most exquisite tracery and hue, on which every kind of richly-coloured insect has alighted. This work, only inferior to that of the Cavaliere de Angelis, will not be completed till some four or five months hence, and then will be conveyed, like the Raphael, as a gift to a crowned head, whose name, however, I am not yet authorised to divulge.

The Jubilee gift presented to her Majesty by the British residents in Italy also deserves notice. At first the committee appointed *ad hoc* decided on its taking the form of a mosaic, until the knowledge that the Pope had in preparation an offering of that kind set them thinking on something else. Eventually, acting on a hint supplied from one in authority they resolved, that the gift should be a model in silver of the most perfect fountain in Rome, or for that matter in the world—the Fontana della Tartarughe. Accordingly Signor Galvi, the well-known artist in Benvenuto Cellini's *atelier*, has undertaken a fac-simile of this beautiful object on the scale, in height, of 17½ inches. No description can adequately convey the exquisite beauty of the original. The lower part consists of four basins, shaped like as many sea shells, apposed at their joints, at which central junction rest four dolphins' heads from each of which gushes into the corresponding basin a stream of *aqua felice*. Over these rise four youths, so graceful and symmetrical that (according to Passavant) their designer was certainly Raphael. With one hand they each hold a dolphin's tail, while the other arm of each is raised to support a tortoise, which clings to the rim of a round upper basin in which the fountain culminates. They stand each on one foot, while they rest the other on a dolphin's head, seemingly to force it to eject the water—the legs and arms of the group forming alternate pendants to the cascade. The effect, so light, so dainty, so faultlessly symmetrical, lends itself most happily to the reproduction in silver, and the only objection I have heard taken to its selection as a subject is that it has been anticipated, notably in a gift to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales. Be that, however, as it may, there can be no doubt as to the perennial charm of the fountain whether, as in the original, the basins and dolphins are of the marble known as *nicchio African* and the youths of bronze, or whether, as in the generous copies, the whole is reproduced in silver. The original, I may add, stands on the confines of the Ghetto, in the heart of antique and mediæval Rome—the artists employed on it (after Raphael) having been Giacomo della Porta and Taddeo Landi (1589.)

THE PERSIAN MOSQUE.

Unless ordinary circumstances, your Shiah Mahommedan, to which sect the bulk of the Persians belong, jealously excludes the unbeliever from the interior of their mosques. In Constantinople, among the Sunnis, the British tourist visits the mosques as a matter of course, obtaining a nominal firman, which is merely an excuse for backsheish. In the large towns in Persia the rabble are still somewhat fanatical. Eighteen years ago I formed one of a volunteer mounted escort of the first English lady who dared to ride in an English hat and habit through the bazaars of Teheran. There was no disturbance, the mere violent among the mob contenting themselves with spitting on the ground and cursing the unveiled one. From that day in all the great towns the few European ladies living in Persia ride—the observed of all observers, but secure from insult.

In the villages and hamlets off the road the European traveller and his servants are frequently sent to the mosque to put up for the night, simply because it is more convenient both for the villager and the stranger that he shall go there. The great mosques in the towns, those really worth seeing, are for the most part inaccessible to Christians. The interior of the great shrine at Meshed has been minutely described by more than one Englishman. Favoured individuals as they were they saw the interior of the shrine from some coign of vantage; but they never actually set foot within the sacred precincts. A Persian has not the slightest objection to the unbeliever seeing all there is to see, provided he doesn't actually go inside. The same feeling is observed in Russia, where the priest, after showing you over the local cathedral, indignantly bars the way to the Holy of Holies to your wife. That sanctuary must not be profaned by a female foot; but the lady may look over his shoulder. And so it is at Ispahan. The stranger views the interior of certain mosques from the roof, and is much gratified, he is told that his life is in danger, he feels that he is enacting a deed of "derring do." Of all travellers the most melodious is the Frenchman; and M. Dieulafoy, in his description of Persia lately published, proves himself a fine example of his kind. He calls himself the Farighi Mossieu of a Persian harpist—making this statement in childish good faith. "The unhappy musician," says he, "seeing to be abandoned to the savageries, came to humbly beg us to take him into our service." The traveller then goes on to describe with great precision what he calls "the harp of our bard." He acquaints us with the manner in which the "instrument" is played; and he says that "its sounds are as melodious as those of a tambourine." Poor M. Dieulafoy! How that harpist must have "chorded in his joy" when Mdme. Dieulafoy exhibited the large photograph she had taken of him, and which her husband has reproduced and duly labelled "The Musician of the Caravan." For in point of fact the supposed musician was but a carder of cotton-wool, and the harp, so carefully described, was but the instrument of his daily toil.

The interior of a Persian mosque is always the same. There is a courtyard; it may be large, it may be small, it may be paved with stone, brick, or tile-work; it is always surrounded by a wall, which may be high or low. Invariably there is a vessel for drinking-water, and a basin or tank for performing the necessary ablutions. The drinking-water receptacle may be a crock, or a stone vessel resembling a font, or a similar receptacle in metal or brass, copper, silver, or even gold. The mosque itself may be a more mud hovel, but even in these cases there is usually some slight attempt at a domed roof. It may be of plain brick, of stone—which is, however, very rarely employed in Persia in the building of mosques—or it may be built of bricks covered inside and out with tile-work, such as cannot be imagined for elegance and beauty by the untravelled European. A good Persian mosque appears like a vast edifice of blue and white porcelain. Sometimes it is of a light blue, sometimes a deep indigo. The taste of these decorations is undeniable. Inscriptions and texts, the first letters of which are three feet, and even six feet long, and may be read for miles are not uncommon. But a few years ago mosques and shrines were frequently despoiled of their choicest treasures—magnificent tiles covered with inscriptions in high relief, in blue, white, and gold, the letters of which were frequently decorated with that peculiar glaze (now a lost art in Persia) which made the inscriptions give forth a metallic lustre and caused them when the sun's rays fell upon them to resemble masses of burnished gold. If the exterior of these mosques are magnificent, still more beautiful are the interiors; the walls, the arches, the columns, the floors, and the vast domes are covered with exquisitely executed tile-work.

A Persian mosque is a place for prayer and meditation, a place for coolness and shade, a place where the heads of religion may address the multitude, a place from which notice and conversation are banished, and also a place where at night the homeless poor may always find shelter and, at times, even food. At one end of the mosque, usually in the centre of the wall, is a niche; this is the mihrab and indicates the direction of Holy Mecca, whither the pious Moslman must turn invariably turn when offering his prayers. On the mihrab is lavished all the skill of the ceramic artist. It is from the village mihrab, in little deserted mosques, from the shrines and tombs of saints, that the celebrated Persian *relief* tiles have been wrenched, sold for a song, and exported with other curios, real or fictitious, to reappear in showy frames on the walls of some wealthy European virtuoso. So florid, and withal so chaste, is the interior decoration of the mosque, that the eye at first fails to appreciate two things: first, the great size of the building; next, the fact that it is almost perfectly void of furniture. True, a large portion of the pavement is matted. There is also a lofty pulpit of plain wood (the mimbar) painted black; but it is simply a ladder of some twelve steps, the highest step being twice as broad as the others and forming a seat for the preacher. Here are no gorgeous carpets, no suspended ostrich eggs, or candelabra of tasselled ornaments; no spoils of war are placed as votive offerings upon the wall: though all these things may be seen in mosques of Stamboul. It is easy to perceive that we are in the house of God. The habituated and habitualised worshippers are there—not in Sunday clothes, be it marked, but in everyday dress; but they have put their shoes from off their feet. We may send missionaries to convert the Persian Mahommedan; those missionaries may minister to the wants of the Armenians and mix themselves up with local politics as much as they please; they may translate the Bible for the second time; but they will never convert the pious Mussulman from what to him is a good workaday religion, from the practice of hospitality and charity as religious duties. They will never convince him that Mahommed is not the Prophet of God, though the Persian Mahommedan will continue to respect Jesus of Nazareth as a prophet of God and the Virgin Mary as the chief among women. But, fervent unitarians as they are, they will never cease to pray to God alone, though they believe in the intercession of the saints and the prophets.

In the exterior arcades of the Persian mosque the readers of the Koran and the teachers of religion may be seen surrounded by little circles of rapt students and disciples. On the Friday the mosque is thronged with worshippers, who attend the public prayers and sermons of the moollahs whom they most venerate. From the lofty minarets at the hours of prayer may be heard the cries of the blind men who are chosen for the office of muezzin: "In the name of God the Compassionate, the Merciful," etc. There is no music, no show, no pottering on of fine clothes, in the service of the Persian mosque. At sunset the beggars, the poor, the homeless, the maimed, the halt, and the blind come here to obtain rest and shelter; and the door of God's house is ever open to the believer.—*St. James's Gazette.*

MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. BRIGHT

Mr Gladstone addressed the following letter to Mr. Bright in answer to the letter already published:—

Dollis-hill, n. w., June 16, '87.

My dear Bright,—I thank you for your letter, and especially for the postscript.

You open two points on which I may state my own position, without any polemical spirit and without any view even of publication, unless you have set me the example.

I am aware of no final or general pronouncement about Ulster or a part of Ulster. The only Tory declaration as yet known to me in Parliament is that of Colonel Saunderson—strongly against the severance. Our position is exactly what it was on April 8th, 1886.

With regard to the conspirators and patriots, I have not, I think, ever used either word, but have endeavoured to describe Irishmen and other men according to their conduct. In the autumn of 1881 I thought Mr. Parnell aimed at the disorganisation of society and the disruption of the Empire, and so (rightly or wrongly) I described his acts. Since 1881, although he was engaged in overturning the Liberal Government, I have never seen cause to ascribe to him such aims, and have never once uttered any such reproach. Now, still confining myself to conduct, I see him and his coadjutors, the lawfully chosen representatives of the Irish people, demanding in their name a measure which it will be very difficult to show that in principal and within its present limitations I have ever condemned. I treat them accordingly; just as in 1870 I denounced Lord Salisbury for piracy (or the doctrines of banditti, I am not sure which), but, in 1885, when he was doing right in the Balkan Peninsula, I tried to commend and to support him.—Believe me, as always, most sincerely yours,

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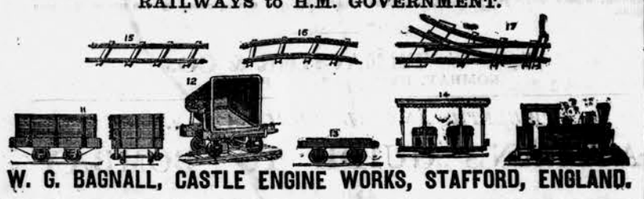

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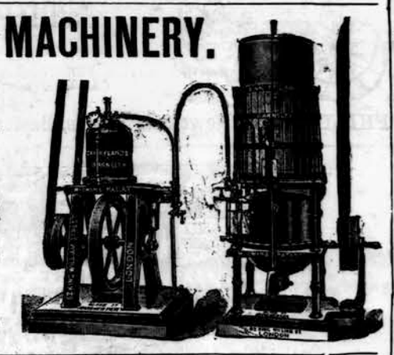

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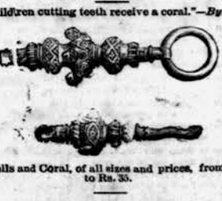

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